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THIS JOURNAL is regularly supplied by subscription to the whole of the Members of FIFTEEN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES in the British Empire.

In our recently re-arranged offices we have made provision of a floor with desks, works of reference, and a file of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for the convenience of subscribers to this journal, especially for those resident abroad or in the provinces when they may be visiting London on business.

Catalogues and price-lists issued by houses connected with the drug-trade are kept on file, and may be consulted; and we also suggest that this provision may be useful to employers who may wish for a central place to meet assistants whom they wish to see before engaging. We have also a room capable of accommodating twenty or thirty persons which we shall be glad to lend free for suitable trade-meetings; but we shall be obliged if subscribers who wish to avail themselves of the latter offer will advise the Publisher in advance. The Catalogues can be consulted any day from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and on Saturdays up till 12.30.

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EDUCATIONAL NUMBER.

THIS annual number of the *C. & D.* will be published on September 2, and will contain particulars of the statutory or other recognised requirements for qualifications in pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, veterinary surgery, and science. Complete details will be given regarding the curricula, and to these will be added notes of the universities, colleges, and schools recognised by examining bodies. Will all interested please send the necessary information soon to the Editor? Orders and copy for advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary.

MR. THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S will has been disputed (p. 248).

SOME SNAPSHOTS taken at the Plymouth Conference are printed on p. 254.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL FIRST EXAMINATION successes are named on p. 353.

THE NEW EXAMINERS of the Royal College of Physicians are mentioned on p. 246.

IN TARIFFS we report a new one for Jamaica and the ratification of the Rhodesian one (p. 250).

TWO DROWNING FATALITIES, in addition to that of Mr. Hinde, of Lowestoft, are reported (p. 246).

THE reconstruction of the Maypole Soap Company (Limited) is still under consideration (p. 263).

AN article on ox-warbles and horse-bots specially interesting to veterinary chemists is printed on p. 262.

THE AIBRIE SHERIFF does not approve of the Pharmacy Act, consequently imposed a 2s. 6d. fine (pp. 257 and 253).

A FRENCH PHARMACIST criticises Mr. Parker's paper on glucose-estimation, and suggests another method (p. 271).

THE SPECTACLE-MAKERS' COMPANY inspected the Greenwich Observatory last week, and dined afterwards (p. 267).

THE NEWFOUNDLAND COD-FISHING has been a total failure this year, so that little oil may be expected (p. 273).

CORRESPONDENTS write about standards for drugs, their comments arising from the Conference proceedings (p. 269).

CARBOLIC POISONING is epidemic this week again. Cannot the Privy Council expedite the scheduling of it? (p. 263).

THE HOUSE OF LORDS has advanced the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill to the Committee stage, including a warranty clause (p. 271).

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION has met in Portsmouth this week. We report fully on the exhibition held in connection with it (p. 264).

DR. MCWALTER, as the largest shareholder in the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, complains about the losses which have been incurred in trading (p. 270).

THE President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is looking to the profits on the examinations to set the Society's finances in a better condition (p. 251).

WE deal with Dr. Attfield's Conference utterances on Pharmacopœia matters on p. 250, and follow this with some remarks as to the position of the B.P. as a legal standard (p. 261).

DR. TIEMANN'S IONONE PATENT has been sustained by Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy in a masterly judgment, in the course of which he described the essentials of a chemical patent (p. 258).

"VINCALIS" is the name of a foreign wine which the makers of "Wincarnis" have desired to restrain by interim injunction. Mr. Justice North has declined to restrain the sale, &c., of vincalis (p. 257).

BUSINESS in the drug and chemical markets is dull this week, with the exception of tartaric and citric acids. Salicin has been advanced by makers, and vanilla sold well in auction on Thursday (p. 273).

MR. GLYN-JONES succeeded in getting an expression of the policy of the Pharmaceutical Society on the company-pharmacy question at the Council-meeting on Wednesday. Mr. Carteighe said the policy of the Society is to oppose the Lord Chancellor's views (p. 251).

THE FEDERATION OF LOCAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATIONS has altered its constitution to give assistance to the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Blackburn programme is submitted to the country. Mr. J. Smith (Liverpool) is the new President, and Mr. James Cocks (Plymouth) the Secretary (p. 256).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Royal College of Physicians.

The following gentlemen have been elected by the Royal College of Physicians as examiners in the subjects indicated for the ensuing collegiate year:—First examination.—Chemistry and chemical physics: Messrs. William Ramsay, F.R.S., of University College; Percy Faraday Frankland, Ph.D., F.R.S., of Mason College, Birmingham; Frederick Daniel Chattaway, Ph.D., D.Sc., of St. Bartholomew's; Arthur Pillans Laurie, D.Sc., of St. Mary's; Henry Wilson Hake, Ph.D., of Westminster Hospital. Materia medica and pharmacy: Francis Warner, M.D., of the London Hospital; William Carter, M.D., of University College, Liverpool; Nestor Tirard, M.D., of King's College, London; Hector Mackenzie, M.D., of St. Thomas's; James Calvert, M.D., of St. Bartholomew's.

At a meeting of this College on July 27 the President awarded the Bisset Hawkins gold medal to Dr. James Burn Russell, M.D., LL.D. (Glasgow), Medical Adviser of the Local Government Board of Scotland, and late medical officer of health for the city of Glasgow. This is the first award made of this medal, which was founded in 1896, in memory of the late Dr. Francis Bisset Hawkins, to be given triennially to a medical practitioner, being a British subject, who has during the preceding ten years done such work in advancing sanitary science or in promoting public health as in the opinion of the College deserves special recognition.

A Fortunate Nephew.

By the will of the late John William Naylor, Chapel Allerton, Leeds, Thomas George Mylchreest, only son of Evan Mylchreest, deceased, chemist, of Douglas, has dropped into a colossal fortune amounting to over 300,000*l*. The testator has left personal property valued at nearly 450,000*l*. The lucky inheritor was his nephew.

Fires.

About 3 o'clock on Monday, July 31, smoke was seen issuing from the premises formerly occupied by Mr. J. T. Picton, chemist and druggist, Bridge Street, Warrington, but now belonging to Boots (Limited). The alarm was given, and the flames were extinguished in about half an hour. The firemen were put to considerable discomfort by the dense fumes which issued from the shop.

On Thursday, July 27, the chemical-works of Messrs. Wallis & Co., at Crayford, were destroyed by a fire. The local fire-brigades from Dartford, Erith, and Bexley Heath were soon on the scene, and rendered valuable assistance. A number of carboys of sulphuric acid burst and the noxious vapours from these considerably interfered with the work of the firemen. Two of the Dartford brigade were overcome by the fumes, and died on Monday from the effects. Mr. Lloyd, turncock to the West Kent Water Company, was also overcome, and died the next day. An inquest as to the death of Lloyd was held on Monday at Bexley Heath. The medical testimony showed that death was due to syncope consequent upon inhalation of the sulphurous fumes, and over-exertion at the fire. Several other firemen are still suffering.

A Coroner "Thinks."

Mr. John Brown, of Scarborough, dentist, was found dead in his bedroom last week with chloroform and landannm bottles beside him. An inquest was held, and Mary Abram, deceased's housekeeper, gave evidence. She stated that she went to a chemist's shop for sixpennyworth of chloroform for Mr. Brown, whereupon the following conversation took place in the court:—The Coroner: Did the chemist ask for your name and address? Witness: No, sir. The Coroner: He didn't? Witness: No, sir. The Coroner (to Dr. Hutton): I think chloroform is on the schedule? Dr. Hutton: Yes, I think it is. The Coroner (to witness): What did you say to the chemist? Witness: I told him that it was for Mr. Brown, and he gave me the chloroform.

Dr. Hutton stated that death was due to syncope caused by the fatty degeneration of the heart. The Coroner (Mr. Geo. Taylor) in summing up referred to the sale of chloroform, and said he thought it was very imprudent for any chemist to supply that drug without taking the name of the person asking for it, and ascertaining what it was wanted for. Anybody could have gone and said it was for Mr. Brown or any other dentist.

Bathing Fatalities.

While bathing from the beach near Whitby on July 30 a chemist's assistant named Samuel Taylor got beyond his depth, and, being unable to swim, was drowned.

Mr. F. Hedley Jones, who was managing the chemist's business of his uncle at Scarborough, was taken ill while bathing there on August 1. Mr. Jones had suffered from heart-weakness, and it is supposed that the shock caused by the cold water induced failure of the heart's action. When carried out of the water life was extinct.

Cases in Court.

Charles Bomberger, the Swiss who annoyed Professor Dewar by his letters, has been sent to the workhouse as a lunatic.

At the Central Criminal Court on July 29, Stephen Shephard Maguth was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for the manslaughter of a child named Baker. The case has been fully reported in previous issues.

The young man Harmer, who disappeared with some cash belonging to Cox's Bank, was brought up at Bow Street on Tuesday, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He is the son of a chemist, and the Queen's chaplain spoke very highly of him.

At the Swadlincote Sessions on Tuesday, July 25, Mr. R. B. Belcher, chemist and druggist, of Ohnrch Gresley, was summoned for carrying a gun without a licence on March 22 last. The defendant pleaded guilty, but said he did not know he had to take out a licence to carry a revolver. He was fined 10*s*. and costs.

Raiding the Surgery.

At the Thames Police Court on July 28, Richard Prior, who said he was a chemist, but whose name does not appear on the register, was charged with creating a disturbance in Dr. O'Brien's surgery in the East India Road. Prior went to the surgery, and when informed that the doctor was not at home forced his way in and tried to take poisons out of some of the bottles. When he was got outside a bottle, belonging to the surgery, was found in his possession, but Dr. O'Brien who had then arrived on the scene, declined to charge the accused with stealing it. Prior was fined 5*s*.

Drink and Cruelty.

At the Doncaster Borough Court on July 24 Harry Holmes Panlger, formerly a chemist's assistant, was charged with cruelty to his six children. The defendant is respectably connected, and was formerly in a good position, but it was stated that owing to his drinking habits he has been reduced in circumstances. He had failed to provide food for his children, and they had been dependent upon others. Defendant said he wanted to bury the past, and asked for a month's trial, but the Magistrates said it was a bad case, and committed him to prison for two months.

Cotton-wool Fire.

An inquest was held at Kensington on July 31 as to the death of Hilda Violet Irving, an actress. She had been suffering from rheumatism, and by the doctor's orders was wrapped in cotton-wool and put to bed. During the night deceased appears to have accidentally ignited the cotton-wool whilst striking a match. She died, the jury found, from shock following the burns.

Suicide with Prussic Acid.

John James Drury, 30 years of age, an analytical chemist, left his home at Salford, Manchester, on July 25 for Blackpool. He had been out of employment for nearly a year, and was very much depressed in consequence. On the morning of the

26th his parents received a letter from him bearing a Blackpool postmark, together with a box containing a watch. In the letter the son stated that he was distracted, and that they would not see him alive again. The next morning his dead body was found among the sandhills near St. Anne's-on-Sea, some four miles from Blackpool. The *post-mortem* examination revealed death from prussic-acid poisoning, and a verdict of suicide whilst insane was returned.

Supply of Ergot.

At Staffordshire Assizes on July 26 Jesse Mason, *alias* Alfred Smart, was sent to penal servitude for three years for supplying a certain noxious drug—powdered ergot—knowing it was intended to procure an unlawful result.

An Overdose of Laudanum.

An inquest was held at Thornton Heath on Thursday last week, touching the death of Sidney F. Horton, chemist's assistant. The deceased was found at the rear of some buildings at South Norwood, and on searching him a bottle labelled "Laudanum" was found in his pocket. The evidence showed that he had been a chemist's assistant some eight years ago, but joined the army, from which he took his discharge in June last. Mr. Rae, of Winton's drug-store, High Street, South Norwood, said deceased bought 1 oz. of laudanum from him on the previous Tuesday. He told witness that he had "passed the Apothecaries' Hall" ten years ago, and only needed the drug for toothache. Dr. Carruthers certified that death was due to laudanum-poisoning, and a verdict of death from misadventure was returned.

Outing.

On Friday, July 28, the staff of Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Holloway, had, through the invitation of Mr. F. W. Fletcher, principal of the firm, a little marine vibration at Folkestone. The party travelled to Sandgate, and, stopping there, spent an hour until they had dinner at 12 o'clock at the Grosvenor Hotel. Mr. Fletcher presided, and the vice chairs were occupied by Messrs. Bascombe and Mair. After dinner, "Prosperity to the Firm" was proposed, reference being made to the exceedingly happy relations existing between Mr. Fletcher and his employees, and to the work which he had done on behalf of pharmacy by his original methods. Mr. Fletcher responded in a few sentences, and referred in complimentary terms to the devoted manner in which the staff assisted him. Mr. Alder having replied for "The Staff," Mr. Mair, on their behalf, presented Mr. Fletcher with a solid-silver loving-cup as an expression of their esteem. A few other speeches followed, then the party scattered until tea-time, most going to Folkestone, and some to Hythe and other attractive places in the district. An exceedingly pleasant journey home brought the party to Cannon Street station a few minutes after 10 o'clock, the outing being in every respect successful.

Appreciation.

On July 31 a number of the students formerly associated with Mr. H. Wootton, B.Sc., of the London College of Pharmacy, met together in the Swan Hotel, Clapham, and presented Mr. Wootton with a handsome half-shadow polariscope and an illuminated address. The chair was occupied by Mr. Fred. Ashford (Northampton), who spoke of the many kindnesses they, as students, had received from Mr. Wootton, and expressed a hope that his new venture would be a success. Mr. Roberts, in making the presentation, read flattering extracts from a number of letters from old students with reference to Mr. Wootton's capabilities as a teacher, and likeable qualities as an individual. Mr. Wootton, having thanked them all, a smoking-concert followed, many old students contributing musical items. The imitations of Dan Leno and Joe Elvin by Mr. G. Drayton were much appreciated, as were also Mr. Fred Osborne's songs. The accompaniments were admirably rendered by Mr. Appleyard.

L.C.C. Contracts.

At the weekly meeting of the London County Council on Tuesday, the Main Drainage Committee reported on six tenders submitted for the supply and delivery of 3,300 and 2,250 tons of proto-sulphate of iron to the Barking and Crossness Outfall Works respectively. Tenders were re-

ceived from the Swansea Copperas Company, Messrs. T. Herschel, Jones & Co., Mr. D. Matthews, Messrs. J. Bevan & Son, Messrs. Higginbottom & Co., and Messrs. H. Wallace & Co.; and those of the Swansea Copperas Company, for the supply of 2,250 tons to the Crossness Works at 19s. 4d. per ton, and of Messrs. T. Herschel, Jones & Co., for 3,300 tons to Barking at 20s. 2d. per ton, were accepted.

Storage of Benzoline.

As the result of the recent fire on the premises of Mr. H. Martin, chemist and druggist, Lincoln, the owners and occupiers in Vine Street in that town have protested, by requisition to the Watch Committee, against Mr. Martin being allowed to store benzoline, petroleum, or any other dangerous combustibles in his building in Vine Street. The requisitionists have been informed of the provisions of the Petroleum Acts, which include only such oils as give off inflammable vapour at a lower temperature than 73° Fahr., and that what is ordinarily known as benzoline is so affected. They were also assured that Mr. Martin's benzoline-tank was empty at the time of the fire, although he has a licence to store 12 gals. The Watch Committee promised to do their best for the proper protection of the requisitionists in future.

Jersey News.

A New Chemist.—At the Royal Court of Jersey on Saturday last, the necessary certificates were presented on behalf of Mr. William Britain Jones, who was accordingly authorised to practise as a chemist in the island.

Personal.—At the swimming tournament in connection with the Jersey Ladies' College last week, Miss L. Renouf, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Renouf, jun., of the Drug-stores, Burard Street, Jersey, won the championship prize—a handsome silver tea-service.

New Drug-stores.—"The New Drug-stores" are being opened at the corner of Burard Street and James Street, St. Helier, Jersey, by Messrs. J. Sinel & Son. Mr. J. Sinel was founder of the Jersey Aquarium and Biological Station, and his son was dispenser at "The Drug-stores" in the same thoroughfare.

Aërated-water Factory.—The Jersey Aquarium at Havre-des-Pas, which has apparently never been a financial success, remains closed this season, and its director (Mr. J. Hornell) has transformed it into an aërated-water factory, trading as "The Pure Mineral-water Company."

Unprofitable for the Analyst.

It was reported at the quarterly meeting of the Salop County Council that during the past quarter Mr. Blunt, the district analyst, had only received nine samples of fertilisers and feeding-stuffs for analysis, notwithstanding the cheapened rate of fees. Four of the samples were deficient, which showed the necessity of the farmers taking advantage of the provision made for them. It was stated that many large farmers, being members of the Royal Agricultural Society, had analyses made through that Institution, but this did not apply to small farmers, who were most frequently imposed upon.

Bottle-smashing.

At the Newport (Mon.) Police Court on July 31, Mrs. Harriet Thomas, aërated-water manufacturer, and her husband and son were charged with having maliciously broken bottles the property of other Newport aërated-water manufacturers. Mrs. Thomas was a member of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Bottle Exchange, and a traveller named Payne, as well as two lads formerly in her employ, stated that instead of returning "foreign" bottles to the Exchange's premises Mrs. Thomas broke the bottles and sold the broken glass to the Newport Glass Company. One lad stated that he had smashed as many as sixty gross of bottles on one day. An aërated-water manufacturer named Hurley declared that he had lost 400 gross of bottles, value 300l., this season. Mrs. Thomas denied the allegations against her, and said she herself had lost 700l. worth of bottles during the past two years. For the defence, it was contended that the evidence of Payne and the other witnesses was unreliable, Payne having been summarily dismissed by the defendants. The Bench, however, imposed penalties amounting, with costs, to 18l. 4s.

Unstamped Weights.

At the Hull City Police Court on Wednesday July 26, before the Stipendiary Magistrate, Redford (Limited), Drugstore, 30 Londesborough Street, for an infringement of the Weights and Measures Act, by having two apothecaries' measures false and unstamped, was fined 15s. and costs.

The Salt Union Lands.

The present directorate of the Salt Union having decided to dispose of its surplus property, offered for sale by auction on July 31 the Wheelock Iron and Salt Works Estate, including eleven plots of land and thirteen houses in Northwich, Winsford, and Middlewich. They stipulated that no salt should be made on the lands, and no chemicals manufactured by the ammonia-process. Only four small Middlewich lots were publicly sold, 1,200*l.* being paid for them.

Cricket.

Willows & Co. v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital Employes. Played at Elm Farm. Score: Willows, 131; St. Bart.'s, 74. Mr. F. A. Ford, for Willows, took 5 wickets for 5 runs, and also scored 39 runs.

Davy Hill's C.C. v. Hewlett's C.C.—At Brockley, July 29. Scores: H.C.C., 80; D.H.C.C., 144 (8 wickets). For the winners T. Sibley scored 76 (not out), and captured 5 wickets for 14 runs.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

The Council of the Association met on Tuesday evening, August 1, and discussed the arrangements for the coming session, which promises to be more than usually interesting. Efforts will be made to resuscitate the "annual" ball, which has not taken place for two or three years past.

Death of "Laudanum Lily" at Manchester.

An inquest was held at Manchester on August 2 relative to the death of Lily Haslam. The woman had been addicted to laudanum-drinking, and could take as much as much as one shillingworth *per diem*. The manager to Mr. Holt, chemist, Deansgate, had said to a policeman that he had supplied sixpennyworth of the drug to the deceased on several occasions. On Monday afternoon the deceased sent for sixpennyworth of laudanum, which she (deceased) drank, and after taking a little water she went and lay down on a sofa, but was afterwards removed to the Royal Infirmary, where she died. She was known to have taken the drug for the last five years, and had acquired the sobriquet of "Laudanum Lily." She took the stuff daily and with such regularity that Mr. O'Kell, another chemist, knew the bottle, and told a constable, who went to make inquiries, that he had filled it twice daily. It held about 1½ oz. The Deputy-Coroner said that although the chemist had got so used to the bottle, and to the quantity, he thought he should have asked questions about it before serving it in such a large quantity. In reply to a juror, he also remarked that opium was not scheduled among the list of poisons under the Poisons Act, and the label which the chemist put on the bottle was more for the protection of those who used the stuff than for those who sold it. The jury returned a verdict of death from opium-poisoning by misadventure.

Mr. Thomas Holloway's Will.

An action was commenced on August 2, before Mr. Justice Darling, by Wm. Henry Young (the nephew of the late Mr. Holloway, of pill-fame) against Henry Driver Holloway and Adolphus Rosedale, in which the plaintiff claims 5,000*l.*, the amount, he suggests, promised to him by the first-named defendant as the result of his withdrawing from an action commenced in 1894, in which the present plaintiff propounded a new will of Mr. Holloway which, he alleged, had been suppressed. The withdrawal was accompanied by a statement in open court. The plaintiff now alleged that, as a matter of private arrangement, he was to receive the 5,000*l.* for which he now sued, the defendant Rosedale having, according to the evidence, apparently acted as the agent or friend of Mr. H. D. Holloway in the negotiations. The promise was denied *in toto* by both defendants, and his Lordship extracted the fact that, in plaintiff's presence, Sir Edward Clarke stated that plaintiff's withdrawal statement

was "spontaneous and voluntary on his part." Mr. Candy, for plaintiff, replied that Sir Edward Clarke knew nothing of the bargain. That was part of the piece. In cross-examination by Sir Edward Clarke, plaintiff stated that no definite amount was promised. He was promised by Rosedale on February 25, 1898, that he should be treated as his brother and sister had been—they had received 5,000*l.* each as a gift. Sir Edward Clarke read letters of June, 1896, from plaintiff's solicitors to Holloway's solicitors asking if there was any chance of a settlement, which was declined; and again in June, 1897, from plaintiff to Henry Driver Holloway, making the same suggestion, again declined by Holloway's solicitors, and again by Rosedale to Holloway's solicitors, who wrote absolutely declining any communication with plaintiff, or to discuss the management of the probate action. On Thursday judgment was given for the defendants.

London Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce on August 2, under the presidency of Mr. A. G. Sandeman, the annual report stated that four meetings of the Chemical-trade Section and of its drug-trade sub-section were held during the year. At the first meeting of the Section it was agreed to ask the Chamber to oppose the Boiler Inspection and Registration Bill, and Steam Engines and Boilers (Persons in Charge) Bill. The question of food-products adulteration was discussed at length, when it was agreed to await the Government Bill before taking action. It was reported that the Chamber's action in reference to metric weights and measures had been most successful, a Bill having been passed authorising the use of the same for purposes of trade, that use having hitherto been prohibited. The Section also discussed the question of dock-rates, the importation of acetylene, and a number of Bills before Parliament. It was reported that the joint committee of the Section, of the Society of Chemical Industry, and of the Drug Club, regarding the Government regulations affecting spirit, had had a satisfactory interview with the Inland Revenue authorities. Reference was made to the meeting held in relation to spirituous preparations, and particularly the drawback and waste allowance on exportation, and to the special committee which was appointed to deal with the question. That committee drew up a list of spirituous preparations, which they considered were entitled not only to the drawback, but also to the waste-allowance on exportation, with a view to representations to the Inland Revenue authorities at Somerset House. In July, 1899, a reply was received from the Inland Revenue authorities containing a proposal for abolishing the schedules in question, and substituting therefor a uniform allowance for waste of 3 per cent. in respect of all preparations—plain spirits, of course, excepted—exported on drawback under the existing regulations without regard to the mode of their manufacture, or to the actual loss of spirit in the process.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Irish Lymph Now.

In consequence of the bacteriologist of the English Local Government Board being unable to supply to Ireland a sufficient quantity of glycerinated calf-lymph, it has been decided to equip a bacteriological laboratory in Dublin.

Personal.

Mr. R. J. Downes is steadily improving.

Mr. W. Hayes, M.P.S.I., has been examined in London as to the proposed annexation by the Corporation of Dublin of the local townships. It is due in no small degree to Mr. Hayes that the scheme of annexation has fallen flat. Mr. Hayes was the chief advocate for the continued separate government of Rathmines, and he carried his point.

Drug-analysts.

Sir Charles Cameron has been appointed analyst for Waterford, Kilrush, and Ennis Unions.

Mr. J. Armstedt Ray has resigned the position of drug-analyst to the Limavady Union, to which he was appointed a few days ago.

The Irish Local Government Board have refused to sanction the appointment of Mr. J. A. Woodside, L.P.S.I., as drug-analyst for Larne, because he is not an F.I.C. The Board of Guardians had the matter before them on July 28, and appointed Mr. Robert Barklie, F.C.S., Belfast, in place of Mr. Woodside. It will be interesting to note what the L.G.B. will do now.

The L.G.B. have asked the Croom Guardians why they have appointed two drug-analysts (Messrs. Thorp and Platt), and if they are F.I.C.'s. Their reply is that the gentlemen are in partnership. The Board object to the appointment of Mr. William Redpath, L.P.S.I., as analyst to the Ballymoney Union, because he is not an F.I.C. The Guardians feel very sore on the point, and do not see why exception should be taken to Mr. Redpath, whose qualifications are similar to those possessed by the Belfast analyst. Sir Charles Cameron had applied for the post; but the Guardians preferred Mr. Redpath, and have resolved to adhere to their appointment.

Drug-contracts.

Messrs. Thacker & Hoffe, wholesale druggists, have been appointed contractors to the North Dublin Union for medicines at 45 per cent. abatement and an extra 5 per cent. off the net amount. Messrs. Smith & Sheppard, Stephen's Green, have secured the contract for surgical appliances at an abatement of 62 per cent.

Messrs. P. A. Leslie & Co, Dublin, have been appointed contractors for the supply of drugs, sundries, and surgical dressings to the Westmoreland Lock Government Hospital, the Longford County Infirmary, and the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum for the ensuing year. They submitted samples in each case when sending in their estimates.

In connection with the disagreement between the Guardians of the Mountmellick Union and the Local Government Board on the subject of the drug and medicine contract entered into between the Guardians and Mr. James B. Bolger, M.P.S.I., at the last meeting of the Guardians a letter was received from Mr. Bolger in which he resigned the contract to save the Guardians trouble, but pointed out that he had entered into agreements with manufacturers for supplies of drugs on special terms, and the result might be very awkward for him. The Guardians considered Mr. Bolger's course very honourable, and thanked him.

Golden Ointment.

Last week, in the Recorder's Court, Dublin, Sir Henry Cochrane, director of Messrs. Thacker & Hoffe's drug and chemical store, and proprietor of the mineral-water concerns of Messrs. Cantrell & Cochrane, Dublin and Belfast, appeared as defendant in an action brought by a man named Canavan to recover damages for injuries sustained in the course of his employment by the defendant. It appeared that plaintiff, while engaged in washing bottles in the mineral-water factory, cut his hand with a piece of broken glass which was in the washtub. Defendant pointed out that the plaintiff did not get the cut dressed until a fortnight after the injury occurred, and put forward medical evidence to show that this was the cause of the blood-poisoning which supervened. In the circumstances liability was denied. The Recorder held that plaintiff was entitled to compensation, and awarded 10*l.* 10*s.* and costs.

ACCORDING to a recent Customs decision, antipyrin is dutiable on entry into the United States, at 50*c.* per lb., being a medical preparation in which alcohol is used. Calcium carbide is dutiable as a chemical compound at 25 per cent. *ad val.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Glasgow Herald*, referring to the Airdie case reported in our legal section, asks: "Why do not these people [the Pharmaceutical Society] interfere with chemists' and druggists' assistants, at least as often as they do with doctors'?" How many chemists' and druggists' shops are there where the qualified man is only in the shop for a short time each day, and where for the remainder of the day the shops are left in the hands of unqualified assistants?"

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

PHOTOGRAPHY AT THE EXHIBITION.—A Paris contemporary suggests that the Director of the 1900 Exhibition would do well to authorise visitors to use their "kodak" and other small photographic apparatus in the grounds and buildings of the Exhibition on payment of a small fee. The Organising Committee of the International Congress of Photography, to be held in connection with the Paris Exhibition next year, recently held a meeting, with M. Janssen in the chair. A set of rules was adopted, and the members formed themselves into five special sub-committees as follows:—(1) physical photography; (2) photographic material; (3) photographic chemicals; (4) terminology and photographic bibliography; and (5) legal questions affecting photography.

DOCTOR OF PHARMACY.—The first French Doctor of Pharmacy obtained his degree at the Paris School on July 15, and thus, as far as diplomas go, stands at the head of pharmacy in this country. The recipient of this honour is M. Eymard Lacour, an army pharmacist, holding the post of Pharmacien Principal de 2^e Classe at the Versailles Military Hospital. The subject of his thesis was "The Water-supply of Versailles." The question of the water-supply of Versailles has always been a difficult one, owing to the town being built on high ground, and occupied a good deal of the attention of Louis XIV. during his residence at the Palace more than 200 years ago, but M. Lacour has the credit of bringing the subject thoroughly up to date.

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT ALLEGED.—The Seine Assize Court had before it on July 24 a case of alleged embezzlement from M. Antoine Chiris, a well-known manufacturer of raw materials for perfumery at Grasse, and who is also the owner of large vineyards at Bouffarick, Algeria. He has established a branch for the sale of wines at Charenton, the management of which he entrusted to a M. Panis, who, he alleges, had not disclosed sales to the value of 345 571*fr.* 87*c.* The defence was that the amounts not accounted for had been expended in advertising. At the opening an adjournment of the case was applied for by defendant's counsel on the ground that two witnesses summoned by his client, and who held powers of attorney on behalf of M. Chiris, had not put in an appearance. Counsel attributed their absence, not to urgent business as alleged in their letters to the President of the Court, but to pressure brought to bear by M. Chiris. The Court refused the application for the adjournment. The case was ultimately adjourned, the defence being occupied in attempting to prove that the sums alleged to be embezzled had been expended in advertising or otherwise in the interests of the firm.

THE GENDARME AND THE PHARMACISTS.—The necessary qualifications for a gendarme are threefold—stature, strength, and stupidity. At least so the popular saying runs. It was just outside St. Lazare Station that a young man addressed himself to one of these stalwart guardians of law and order who happened to be off duty. "I am a police-inspector," he announced. "I require your services as escort. Mount in this cab at once." With military promptitude the gendarme obeyed. The cab stopped in front of a pharmacy. The young man entered, and informed the proprietor that he would be prosecuted for certain breaches of the pharmacy law. The pharmacist, doubtless imagining one of his assistants had committed some technical offence, and with the usual French terror of police courts and officials, handed over a "fine" to arrange matters. After thus spending a pleasant and profitable afternoon in various pharmacies, the gendarme was dismissed, and a voucher on the Prefecture of Police given to pay the cabman. Next morning the cabman learnt that his voucher was valueless, and the gendarme that he had unwittingly assisted in a very neatly-carried-out blackmailing scheme. The *soi-disant* "inspector," who had come out of gaol that very morning, is now safely under lock and key again. He is said to be a grandson of one of Napoleon I.'s generals, and a Bachelor of Science.

Colonial and Foreign News.

JAPANESE EXPORT-DUTIES TO BE ABOLISHED.—The *Kobe Chronicle* understands that the total abolition of export-duties has been already decided upon by the Japanese Government, it being only a question of time before it is carried into operation.

CONDENSED MILK IN CHINA.—Fresh milk does not exist in China. Hence that country is almost an inexhaustible market for condensed milk. It is mostly imported *via* London or Antwerp, and sold by German and English firms. The line most preferred in Hong-Kong is the "Milkmaid" brand.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST COCAINE.—The Tennessee Druggists' Association has passed resolutions requesting all druggists in the State to guard the sale of cocaine. The Association will memorialise the Legislature to restrict its sale. It is claimed that the habitual use of the drug as a narcotic is becoming alarming.

EXPORT OF TEA "FLUFF."—The shipment of large quantities of tea "fluff" to London has greatly exercised the minds of Ceylon tea-planters of late, who thought the "fluff" may have been used for mixing with Ceylon tea on arrival in London. However, their minds are now at rest, as Messrs. C. & A. Bohringer, of Colombo, write to the *Ceylon Observer* that the "fluff" in question is shipped by them in considerable quantities to be used in the manufacture of caffeine.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Mr. Lee, chemist, Ooonoor, has opened a branch at Ootacamund, the famous hill-resort in the Nilgiris.—Mr. M. J. Taurel has been joined in his business as manufacturer's agent by his brother, Mr. L. J. Taurel, and the firm will in the future be carried on under the style of Messrs. M. J. Taurel & Co., corner of King and Charlotte Streets, Port of Spain, Trinidad. Among others, Messrs. Taurel act as agents for the Crown Perfumery Company in the West Indies.

BENZINE-EXPLOSION.—A serious fire occurred in an apotheker in Bucharest through a bottle of benzine being split in the cellar. The day after, an assistant carelessly struck a match there, and as the fumes had not entirely evaporated, a series of explosions followed, the final result being that the cellar-roof collapsed, bringing with it the shop-floor above, and involving the death of two children, who were waiting in the shop for medicine. The chemist and his assistant were rescued with difficulty.

NEW CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.—A handsome structure has recently been completed by the Public Works Department in the compound of the Calcutta Medical College, intended to house the Chemistry Section of the College and the Chemical Examiner's Department, both of which are under the care of Major L. A. Waddell, I.M.S., an officer well known as an archaeologist and Tibetan scholar, as well as chemical expert. The building is fully equipped, and is one of several new structures intended for the Medical College.

OPIMUM-SALES IN INDIA.—The announcement that the Indian Government intend to offer next year 44,400 chests Indian opium (see *C & D.*, July 22, page 115) has been the occasion for a \$50 advance in the Chinese markets, as a much larger quantity was anticipated to be offered. The quantities sold by the Indian Government of late have been for 1897 and 1898, 37,000 chests each year, and for 1899, 40,800 chests. It is understood that China is now short of her usual stock of Indian opium. Of the latter the Straits Settlements receive about 1,000 chests per month, partly for use and partly for transhipment.

JAMAICA'S NEW TARIFF.—The text of the new tariff-law of Jamaica, which will continue in force till June 1, 1906, has recently been published. All goods not specifically enumerated as subject to any other rate of duty, nor declared free of duty, and not being goods the importation of which is by any Act prohibited, shall be subject to a duty of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on every 100*l.* value. The following are the duties of general interest to exporters in the drug-trade: Castor oil, in tins or in bulk, cottonseed oil and cocoa-nut oil, petroleum oil and its products, oils not otherwise enumerated, not including

medicinal, essential, and perfumed, all 9*d.* per gal.; glucose, 1*d.* per lb.; naphtha and gasoline, 7½*d.* per gal.

UNLUCKY FOR THE CHEMIST.—The following incident happened in Alexandria, and is illustrative of the antipathy shown by the natives with regard to preventive plague-measures. Two doctors of the Board of Health, in attempting to examine a plague-stricken woman, were surrounded by a large crowd of natives, among whom were several Europeans, who shouted that they required no doctors as they had no plague, and that it was the doctors themselves who brought it. The crowd becoming violent, the doctors heat a hasty retreat to a neighbouring chemist for protection, whereupon the natives stormed the shop, but the doctors having escaped by a back exit, they revenged themselves by looting the premises. Soldiers were called in, but it was not until two fire-hoses were requisitioned that the crowd dispersed.

South African News.

(From our Correspondents.)

MR. T. HANNAH, the Natal chemist against whom vexatious proceedings arising from his bankruptcy were recently reported, has obtained an order for his discharge twelve months hence. It is likely, however, that he will be re-starting business in Maritzburg soon.

THE RHODESIA TARIFF.—Sir Alfred Milner has assented to the Customs Ordinance without modification, and it became operative this week, all stocks which were taxed last January coming under the new tariff. Telegraphic despatches further state that the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce is to contest the legality of the Ordinance.

THE CAPE PHARMACY BILL, to which full reference was made in our Summer number, is to be vigorously opposed by the chemists, who strongly object to the clause which proposes to prevent any but registered medical practitioners from medically treating individuals. The *Cape Argus* leads off the attack, but somewhat discounts its wisdom by stating that "the doctors who drafted the Bill propose to abolish 'patent medicines' off the face of the earth, as they propose to make it compulsory on the proprietors to give a true statement of the ingredients upon every bottle or packet of patent medicine." As we have pointed out, this old provision has been entirely modified, thanks to Sir Alfred Milner's representations.

Deaths.

FORSTER.—Mr. Robert Forster, chemist and druggist, Orchard House, Workington, died at his residence last week. Aged 60. The deceased gentleman was in business for many years in Essex, but had retired. He took great interest in horticulture, being one of the promoters of the Workington Horticultural Society.

GOIFFON.—On July 28, at 51 Belsize Road, N.W., Alice, the wife of Mr. Peter Goiffon, the South American representative of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbridges & Co.

HINDE.—At Lowestoft, on July 25, Mr. Albert H. Hinde, chemist and druggist, 31 High Street. Aged 37.

MALCOLM.—At 6 Forfar Road, Dundee, on July 27, Alexander Malcolm, chemist and druggist, late of Victoria Road, Dundee. Aged 63.

NEWBALL.—On July 22, at his residence, 13 Sherwood Rise, Nottingham, Thomas Ayre Newball, chemist and druggist, in his 77th year.

PETTY.—On July 10, Mr. Thomas Petty, Deddington, chemist and druggist. Aged 76.

RICHARDSON.—On July 21, Mr. W. H. Richardson, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Dudley, died suddenly at a medical institution in London, to which he had gone for special treatment. The deceased gentleman was about 40 years of age, and leaves a widow and three children.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THERE was but a poor attendance of councillors at Wednesday's meeting, and the proceedings dragged somewhat. Mr. Atkins, as one of the delegates of the Society to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, reported that they had been well received and hospitably entertained at Plymouth. The President, when speaking of finance, said he looked to the profit on the examinations to place the Society in a better financial position than it had occupied for the past few years. The report on the Research Laboratory was thought to be very satisfactory, but more workers are wanted. The Jacob Bell scholarships were awarded to Mr. H. Deane and Mr. C. W. B. Haslop, but no candidate for the Manchester scholarship reached the required number of marks. Professor A. Ladenburg, Breslau, is to have the Hanbury Gold Medal conferred on him at the Prize Distribution on October 2, but it is doubtful if he will be in England then. The Herbarium Silver Medal was awarded to Mr. R. R. Bennett, Dover. Mr. Glyn Jones seems to be filling a useful part in trying to get at the bottom of some of the Council's work. He got information on the L.C.C. regulation *re* benzine, which probably would not have cropped up otherwise; but on the company-question his demands for a declaration of policy brought a vigorous reply from Mr. Carteighe, who said the Council had had a policy all along.

The usual monthly meeting of the Council took place on August 2. There were present: The President (Mr. Martindale), Vice-President (Mr. Newsholme), and Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Bateson, Carteighe, Corder, Cross, Glyn-Jones, Grose, Harrington, Harrison, Hills, Johnston, and Park.

CARBOLIC ACID.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the PRESIDENT said they had received a letter from the Privy Council acknowledging the receipt of the resolution relating to the scheduling of carbollic acid. From what he (the President) could learn, he did not think the matter would be treated by the Privy Council before the autumn. It was a subject which required careful attention, both from a commercial and legal point of view.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. ATKINS then referred to the recent visit of delegates from the Society to the Conference at Plymouth last week. He said they were much indebted for the great hospitality which had been extended to them. He did not think that in his life he ever saw more effective organisation. The way details were carried out was quite unique. He was sorry the President was not there; he had missed a treat. They were welcomed by two Mayors and the Chairman of the Council of Stonehouse in their gold chains, a circumstance which would probably never happen again. The papers were so numerous that only abstracts could be given, and the discussion was up to the level and well maintained. Those who stayed for Friday and went to the Mayor's Garden-party agreed that the perfectness of the arrangements and the beauty of the scenery had given them a pleasure they would never forget. He did not want to throw any shadow on this picture, but there was just one disadvantage due to the plethora of visitors at the time. They were more scattered than they had ever been previously, but he hoped that would not occur again. He had recently turned up among his correspondence a letter from Professor Redwood, the President when the Conference met in Plymouth twenty-two years ago, in which he said he had received a letter from a prominent pharmacist of Plymouth expressing the distinct conviction that the visit had levelled up pharmacy in the West of England. It had served to bring chemists into closer affiliation, and made

them know each other. He (Mr. Atkins) hoped that the visit this year might accomplish in a still greater degree what the earlier meeting had done.

Mr. CROSS said he could only re-echo the substance of Mr. Atkins's remarks. The delegates had never received a warmer welcome at any Conference.

The PRESIDENT said he was sorry not to have been present at the Conference, but the extra work resulting from the recent examinations, and much pressure of work at his business, had made it impossible.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Forty-four persons were elected members, and seven student-associates of the Society. Twenty persons were restored to their former position in the Society, and two chemists had their names restored to the register.

FINANCE.

The report of the Finance Committee was then read; it showed a balance on the

	£	s.	d.
General Fund account ...	2,600	17	6
Benevolent Fund account ...	858	12	1
Donation account ...	703	3	5
Orphan Fund account ...	231	8	3

The sum of 3344*l.* was submitted for payment.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said the expenditure was large on account of the expenses of the examinations. The examinations had been a profit to them, and he hoped they would get their finances into a somewhat better position than they had been for the past two or three years.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was then taken in committee, after which

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving that grants of 10*l.* and 13*l.* be made to two persons, said the number of applicants was only three. One case was deferred in order to see what help the friends of the applicant could give, and the Society would supplement these efforts.

The report was adopted.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE'S

report was then read. It dealt with the attendances and donations to the museum and library. It was recommended that the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* and the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* be taken for the library. Repairs, the estimates for which had been passed by the President, were ordered to be done. Electric light is to be installed in some other parts of the building under the superintendence of the President. In reference to a complaint from Mr. C. Henry that a letter sent to the *Journal* was not published, the committee found that the editor had exercised a wise discretion. It was also recommended that Mr. Tickle be allowed to continue his work in the Research Laboratory, that Mr. T. E. Wallace be appointed Professor Collie's junior demonstrator, that Mr. E. M. Chapman be appointed the Salter Research Fellow, and that some new benches be erected in the East Laboratory. In reference to the question of a telephone from that building to the printers, the National Telephone Company had given an estimate for 9*l.* a year on a three-years' agreement. The Secretary was instructed to inquire of the Post Office what their terms were.

Professor Collie's report on the Research Laboratory was embodied in this report. Work has been done by Messrs. Tickle and Chapman in conjunction with Professor Collie and Dr. Lapworth. Nine papers on various abstruse subjects have resulted, and two others are approaching completion.

The PRESIDENT said the work was good chemical work which would bear investigation, and was a credit to the Society.

Mr. CARTEIGHE wanted it to be understood that the work had been done without any cost to the Society.

The PRESIDENT said the work still being done was on the derivatives of meconic and chelidonic acids, work with a considerable bearing on pharmacy.

The report was adopted.

A QUESTION AND A SUGGESTION.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said he had noticed by the *Journal* that some action regarding the storing and sale of benzine by chemists had been taken between the Society and the London County Council. He did not know if it had been dealt with by this committee; he had not heard it mentioned in the report. He would also suggest that the reports of the various committees be circulated with the agenda-papers, so as to give members time to take a more enlightened interest in the various matters. He for one found it difficult to follow the report as it was read out by the Secretary.

The PRESIDENT said in regard to the benzine question the matter had been dealt with by the Secretary after consultation with him, and with the aid of Mr. Robinson, a member of the Society, and a member of the London County Council, who takes a kindly interest in pharmacy. Mr. Robinson had been the means of getting the regulations which had been passed modified. The regulations were absurd; they could store a pint of benzine, yet could not open the bottle to take any out to use in a prescription, or to test cinchona-bark. In regard to the reports of the committees, he could not say much off-hand, but it would not be possible to circulate reports of those committees which only met the night before.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said the spirit of the observations made by Mr. Glyn-Jones had been carried out for years; when any thing unusual took place the reports were printed and circulated. As a rule, the matters discussed were not worth printing, nor were they of much interest to anyone outside.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS.

The report of the committee appointed to award the Jacob Bell memorial and Manchester scholarships was read. The examination took place on July 11. For the Jacob Bell scholarship there were twenty-seven candidates, and for the Manchester scholarship four candidates.

The committee recommended that Harold Dean (Clapham) and C. W. B. Haslop (Newcastle-on-Tyne) be awarded the Jacob Bell scholarships. In the examination for the Manchester scholarship none of the candidates obtained the requisite number of marks, and therefore no award was recommended.

The PRESIDENT, in moving that the recommendations of the committee be adopted, said the senior Bell scholar was a studious youth, and would do credit to the Society. He is the grandson of Henry Dean, the pharmaceutical evergreen who lived at Clapham, and did such good work for the Society.

The VICE-PRESIDENT thought there was a larger number of competitors than usual.

The PRESIDENT was glad to see such competition for what were "blue ribbons" in pharmacy. It showed that there was good material in the rising generation of pharmacists.

The report was adopted, and thanks given to the examiners for conducting the examination.

The report of the trustees appointed by the deed of settlement of the

HANBURY GOLD MEDAL

Fund awarded the tenth gold medal to Professor Albert Ladenburg, Breslau.

The PRESIDENT said Professor Ladenburg was well known as having done some of the best work on alkaloids and their derivatives. He hoped that he (Professor Ladenburg) would be present at the distribution of the prizes on October 2, although it was doubtful if he would be able to remain in England till then.

On the suggestion of Mr. CARTEIGHE, the word "tenth" was struck out of the report. It might place distinguished men in a wrong light, he said.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Board of Examiners reported that there were 32 candidates for the Major examination, held in London in July. Of these 17 passed. Of the 449 candidates for the Minor 132 passed. For the Modified there was one candidate, who passed. In Scotland there was one candidate for the Major, and he failed; and of 167 Minor candidates, 57 passed.

The diplomas of the successful Major candidates were ordered to be issued and stamped with the seal of the Society.

The Board of Examiners were empowered to accept the

qualifying examination of the apotheker in Germany in the case of Theodore Ditcher, in lieu of the "First" examination.

LETTERS.

A memorial from the chemists of Preston was then read, favouring the course the Council took in regard to the Company Bill now before the House of Lords.

This was referred to the Law and Parliamentary Committee.

Letters of thanks were also read from Mr. T. E. Wallace and Mr. E. M. Chapman.

HERBARIUM MEDAL.

The report of the General Purposes Committee contained Professor Green's report on the Herbarium prize. Four herbaria were received in competition, that sent by R. R. Bennett, Dover, being spoken of in high terms. It possessed, the report said, much scientific value on account of the manner in which the specimens had been mounted and arranged.

The silver medal was then by resolution awarded to Mr. R. R. Bennett, and Professor Green was thanked for his report.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

The PRESIDENT said that before the public business closed he would like to remark on their position legally in the Houses of Lords and Commons. They had been hoping that the Lord Chancellor would have made a report at the third reading of the Companies Bill, but he had not done so. It was an open secret that the Bill would be brought forward next Session in the House of Commons, and be pushed forward by the Government. It affects chemists, but far more the financial position of companies. It will be necessary to watch the Bill, and formulate their position. He might say that they had probably pursued a wise course in lying low, and not taking the course they were much pressed to do on some sides of opposing the Bill in the House of Lords. It will be necessary, he said, to formulate a clause for insertion in the Bill which will meet their views. He had been in the Lobby of the House of Commons some dozen times, seeing, and feeling the pulse of members, who took a broader view of the matter than they as pharmacists did. They had now to consider what steps they should take in the next Session in the matter.

Mr. GLYN-JONES wanted to know if they were discussing a report or the absence of any reference to this question in the General Purposes Committee's report. As far as he could see the only thing the Society was pledged by resolution to do was to oppose Clause 2 and procure an amendment of Clause 3. This pledged the Society to a policy which meant that companies would not be able to carry on business. There were two opinions as to the reasonableness of trying to get that. He thought the remarks just made by the President would meet with greater approval if they could tell their members that before the October meeting they had resolved to reconsider the whole subject and be prepared with a definite policy to put before the Council and their members. He could see in the President's remarks, and in the editorials which appear week by week in the *Journal*, that there was the want of a definite policy. They should give their members some sort of a policy at the October meeting, as at present the matter was in a most unsatisfactory condition.

A BREEZE.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: It is not customary to allow discussion on the President's remarks. I protest against the remarks that the Society has no policy. It has a policy, and will use it to the utmost. I do not understand what Mr. Glyn-Jones means, unless he is referring to something he has taken a personal part in, and which has not been reported.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Mr. President, I object to that as being a personal reflection.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: I did not intend it to be so. The statement that the Council has not a policy is not true, and I will not allow any member to make it while I am here. Our policy is to oppose the Lord Chancellor's views.

The PRESIDENT: That is quite true. The Bills are still active, and might be brought forward to-morrow and passed

through. The policy of the Council was considered before Mr. Glyn-Jones joined this Council.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Quite so, quite so.

The PRESIDENT: We have a policy, and have stuck to it through thick and thin.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Quite so.

This was the end of the public business.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of candidates who were successful at the First examination held on July 11.

Ainsworth, Charles, Preston
Allan, George, Scarborough
Anderberg, Axel, Peckham
Archer, Bertram F., Ipswich
Arkell, John, Swindon
Arnold, Charles, Bourne
Ashcroft, Jane, Hindley
Ashworth, Albert E., Blackburn
Bartrop, G. E., Walthamstow
Barracough, James, Falkirk
Benjamin, Leopold, Edinburgh
Bennett, Sampson T., Burslem
Berriman, F. J., Upper Brighton
Bird, Eustace O., Penzance
Bollen, Clement R., Bromley
Booker, George, Boston
Bosworth, S. McGregor, Bedworth
Boyle, N. W. E., Birmingham
Braid, John A., Cambridge
Breen, Bernard M., Manchester
Bridges, John, Portobello
Briggs, Henry Hall, Todmorden
Brooke, Rupert W., Sudbury
Brown, B. J., Leamington
Brown, Peter K., Leith
Buckner, Harry, Whitstable
Burwell, James A., Colwyn Bay
Calvert, Ernest Dixon, Hull
Campbell, Alexander, Paisley
Campbell, Collin, Ardrishaig
Carruthers, C. J. M., Hawick
Chislett, Charles G., Lanark
Clarke, Alfred J., Northampton
Clarke, Stanley, East Dulwich
Cohen, E., Merthyr Tydfil
Compton, C. B., Cirencester
Cooper, Geoffrey, Sandbach
Coulman, M. R., Malton
Court, Alexander, Bolton
Craine, George Lloyd, Douglas
Crawford, David, Thornton
Creal, George L. D., Poplar
Cross, John W., Guildford
Crossley, Percival C., Allerton
Currie, John, Glasgow
Currie, John Forbes, Glasgow
Davidson, Andrew, Stroud
Davies, Thomas P., Fishguard
Dean, E. E., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Dennis, Henry H., Atherstone
Dewar, Katherine, Dundee
Dey, Adam D., Aberdeen
Dingle, S. P., Southampton
Dobie, Robert F., Glasgow
Dobson, A. S., Heckmoudwike
Donaldson, C. G., Stenhouse-muir
Doughty, John, Dalkeith
Dow, Robert, Perth
Dunn, Frederick G., London
Ellis, W. G., New Brompton
Eslick, John James R., Redruth
Evans, Charles Henry, Holborn
Farquhar, W. A. K., Insh
Fenton, Peter, Coatbridge
Ferris, Robert H., Kingsbridge
Fettes, David, Dundee
Ford, Alfred, Newtown
Fowler, Richard W., Oxford
Galbraith, S. A., Wolverhampton
Gallop, Frank, Poole
Gaman, Stanley G., Swansea
Gates, Wilfrid, Rochester
Geddes, George, Thurso
Geddes, William, Cullen
Giddings, David, Morecambe
Gordon, John Lewis S., Crieff
Gray, Horace G., Glasgow
Green, Thomas S., Halifax
Greig, John, Stirling
Hall, Lillian, Morton
Hall, William Thomas, Redruth
Hammond, Garnet O., London
Hauna, F., Ashton-under-Lyne
Harbordt, Paul H., London
Hardy, John, Maryport
Harley, John Rogers, Crieff
Harold, George, Macduff
Hartley, Fred Arthur, Burnley
Henderson, Harold E., Keswick
Heuchan, W., Castle Douglas
Heywood, John R., Southend-on-Sea
Higgins, Frederick S., London
Hill, Alfred J., Sutton Coldfield
Hill, Edward, Leven
Hilton, Norman R., Coventry
Hitchen, Robert, jun., Burnley
Hodgkiss, Thomas W., Ilkeston
Hope, Alexander T., Kelso
Hopkins, S. B., Birmingham
Hudson, John W., Douglas
Isherwood, J. E., Blackburn
James, David John, Llanelly
Jones, David J. M., Ammanford
Kaighin, W. H., St. John's Wood
Kenway, Bertha Anne, Bristol
Kingston, Thomas E., Bath
Knight, Alf. W. P., Wincanton
Laing, Thomas, Kirkcaldy
Laws, K. A., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Lee, Cecil Smith B., Strichen
Leslie, Thomas S., Stromness
Levi, Caleb, Manchester
Lewis, Benjamin R., Fishguard
Lewis, E. M. E., Newington Causeway
Lewis, Frank Edwin, Holt
Lindley, James Albert, Prescott
Lindsay, George John, Dundee
Lister, George H., Stalybridge
Lloyd, Norman L., Wrexham
Locke, Olive Marshall, Hawick
Lowndes, E. A., Birmingham
MacBride, Walter, Liverpool
McKay, David Edward, Ayr
McKenzie, Donald, Aberfeldy
McKerrow, Ethel, Wilmslow
McKinlay, William, Stirling
McLaren, Donald L., Dollar
McRae, Nuiian F., Blackburn
Mair, Robert, Edinburgh
Maries, Joseph D., Waterloo
Marsden, Herbert H., Darwen
Mayor, F. A., Heaton Chapel
Mercer, Ralph, St. Helens
Milburn, Thomas R., Hull
Millar, A. B., Coupar Angus
Mitchell, Alex. B., Aberdeen
Mitchell, Jessie, Edinburgh
Moffatt, I. A. C., Kirtlebridge
Monk, J. E. W. H., Plymouth
Moore, Thomas, Wardley
Morris, S. R., Haverfordwest
Morrison, G., Stenhousemuir

Nash, F. J., Whitechurch
Nelson, E., Wolverhampton
Nicholson, G., Kirkby Stephen
O'Hara, Thomas, Nottingham
Orr, George, East Kilbride
Parker, Bernard L., Glossop
Pearn, Archibald, Plymouth
Pearson, J. W., Littleborough
Perry, Sydney B., St. Austell
Phillips, William, Escombe
Portlock, Harry, Sydenham
Preston, John H., Croydon
Proctor, E. J., Alderley Edge
Proctor, Samuel H., Halifax
Rayner, Archibald W., Lincoln
Reid, William, Leven
Rich, Edward T., Llanelly
Richards, Charles, Camborne
Richardson, G., Bish. Auckland
Richardson, J. W., Wrexham
Roberts, S. H., Kidderminster
Robertson, A. H. McC., Oban
Robinson, Arthur, Baildon
Robinson, George K., Barnsley
Robinson, Wm. G., Grimsby
Rowlatt, William, Manchester
Royston, Chas. S., Accrington
Salisbury, Frank, Garstang
Scott, Robert John, Edinburgh
Scott, Walter, Radford
Shepherd, E. F. G., Lancaster
Skipsey, Alfred, East Ham
Slight, Harold, Nottingham
Sluman, Wm. F., Leominster
Smith, James, Gainsborough
Smyth, George H., Birkenhead
Stables, John, Doncaster
Steedman, Wm., Coupar Angus
Stevenson, Leonard, Leicester
Strickland, Herbert C., York
Strickland, J., Northampton
Swales, John Taylor, Hull
Tait, John, Dundee
Tester, George, Liverpool
Thornwell, A. R., Birmingham
Treacher, A. S. J., Tonbridge
Trestail, Herbert, Redruth
Tucker, Trevor Thos., Tenby
Turner, Joseph Fish, Blackburn
Veitch, A. Y., Castle Douglas
Walker, Alexander, Edinburgh
Walker, A. J., Grangemouth
Ward, Bertram, Leicester
Watson, Joseph, Edinburgh
Watson, Wm. Reid, Shetland
Welch, James, Edinburgh
Whelan, P. J., Edinburgh
Whyte, Chas. L., Dunfermline
Wilkinson, Harry, Bradford
Williams, Owen T., Penygroes
Wilmshurst, Thomas E., Hove
Wilyman, Wm. Edward, Louth
Winton, Henry Michael, Kelso
Woodhead, John Ezra, Wyke
Wright, Chas. Hy., Liverpool
Yeats, John, Grangemouth
Yorke, Frederic E., Tunstall

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was convened for August 2, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 o'clock, but did not take place, in consequence of an insufficient number of members attending to form a quorum. A resolution passed by the Council at a former meeting directed that the President should adjourn at a quarter past 3 o'clock if a quorum be not present then. On this occasion the Vice-President (Mr. George Beggs) waited until within a minute or two of 4 o'clock. The following gentlemen attended:—The Vice-President and Messrs. Michie, Brittan (Drogheda), Wells, Simpson, and Dr. Walsh. The members present requested the Registrar to convey to Mr. Downes their regret at what had befallen him.

Our Imperial Sway.

WE hear from our Melbourne office that the Canterbury Pharmaceutical Association in New Zealand has adopted THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as its "organ." This makes the fifteenth of the societies in the British Empire which supply this journal to the whole of their members. They are as follows:—

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.
Irish Pharmaceutical Assistants' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.
Pharmaceutical Society of the South African Republic.
Canterbury Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Central Pharmaceutical Association of N.Z.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Pharmaceutical Society of N.S. Wales.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

This is a tidy list for an independent journal to have, but it only partially covers the C. & D.'s circulation and influence.

DRUGS valued at 5,600*l.* were imported into Damascus during 1898.

Conference Reminiscences.

THE smoking-concert and ladies' drawing-room arranged by the Plymouth Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference on Wednesday evening, July 26, were each brilliant affairs. The drawing-room one was followed by a dance which some of the younger race of pharmacists speak of even now with regretful emotion. One of these, who had talked glibly of melting-points, emergent columns, and terpenes oils in the afternoon, but whom we little suspected of poetry, declared that

The vain regret and the sparkling tear,
They pierce my heart like a hidden spear,
And recall those bright eyes glancing.

The smoker, which during a considerable portion of the evening was graced by a large number of the ladies, was extremely jolly. Mr. C. J. Park presided during the first part, but, his terpsichorean qualities being much in demand he resigned in favour of Major Rendle, V.D., an able, eloquent, and genial coadjutor. The Major sang several songs himself, and kept the fun going generally. An admirable quartette of male voices sang some choice glees, "both sorrowful and humoursome," as one of the audience remarked. The feature of the evening's entertainment, however, was undoubtedly the recitation by Mrs. Wright on the question of the abolishment of honeymoons. This was a much-enjoyed and long-talked-over performance, and a genial young Irish doctor, who is also a bachelor, acknowledged that "it gave him pause." Mr. Glyn-Jones broke out in a new place, and managed successfully—as usual. He sang "A-hunting we will go," and the chorus was terrific. The same *clat* was observable in his second essay, and the opinion was publicly put forward that certain members of the cutting fraternity would be delighted if his openly expressed desire to be "Off to Philadelphia in the mornin'" were an accomplished fact. A nice song was very well sung by Mrs. J. F. Harrington, and Miss Harrington gave a violin solo. Other features were the songs by Mr. Balhatchet, and a recitation by Mr. J. Davy Turney.

The serious business of the Conference being over Thursday was devoted to enjoyment, and the excursion to Mount Edgcumbe was undertaken under the happiest auspices. The weather was glorious, and continued so during the whole Conference. The visitors were admitted to the grounds, and strolled all over them. From the top of the hill and from various points splendid views could be obtained of the surrounding sea and the neighbouring hills. Pharmaceutical camerists were much in evidence, and many delightful snapshots were taken. The residence of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, which stands in a prominent position on the western part of the estate, was visited, but members were not allowed to go over the house. Behind the mansion is an old-fashioned church called Maker Church, and stretching out into the Sound in front of the house is Devil's Point. These circumstances gave rise to the local joke that the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe is the wickedest man in the world, for he turns his back on his Maker and looks to the Devil. The party returned to the Pavilion Pier punctually at 1 o'clock, where a sumptuous luncheon was provided.

The luncheon in the Pier Pavilion passed off very pleasantly, and at the conclusion several toasts were honoured. Mr. S. R. Atkins proposed the toast of "The President-Elect," to which Mr. E. M. Holmes replied. Dr. Attfield proposed the health of "The President and Mrs. Payne," to which Mr. J. C. O. Payne replied, Mrs. Payne standing up beside him. Mr. G. C. Druce, in a speech which bristled with quip and crank, proposed "The Ladies," and at the conclusion a basket of flowers was presented to Mrs. Wright, who humorously and laconically replied. Mr. T. H. Wardleworth gave "The Executive and Local Committee," and Mr. T. Tyrer took the opportunity to gracefully allude to the fact, which reached Plymouth that morning, that Mr. W. A. H. Naylor had been made a director of Hearon, Squire & Francis (Limited). Mr. Naylor holds an

excellent record as a pharmacist. After his preliminary experience of pharmacy in Horncastle he entered the Bloomsbury School, where in the 1875 session he carried off the silver medal for chemistry and pharmacy and the bronze one for practical chemistry. He then assisted Professor Attfield as a demonstrator for some time, and afterwards entered the wholesale as chemist to Messrs.



MR. W. A. H. NAYLOR.

Corbyn, Stacey & Co.; but he has been nearly twenty years in the same capacity with the firm of which he is now director. Apart from voluminous contributions to pharmaceutical research, Mr. Naylor served for a short time on the Board of Examiners, and as Secretary of the Conference took up the reins of office surrendered by Mr. Sydney Plowman, F.R.C.S., in 1886. He has held the office of Secretary longer than any man, except Professor Attfield, who was Secretary from 1863 to 1880.

In the afternoon the delightful steamer-excursion up the Tamar to Morwellhan was successfully accomplished. This was universally acknowledged to be the most delightful excursion of all. Tea was served on board, and as an instance of the thoughtfulness of the committee for the welfare of their guests, when the furthest sailing-point had been reached,



IN PLYMOUTH SOUND.

one of the executive was found on shore with his arms piled up with boxes of strawberries and surrounded with a clamouring medley of fruit-mongers. The scenery was beautiful, and just above the village of Calstock the arsenic-works interested many, but the consequent destruction of all the surrounding vegetation was much deplored. The return-journey was begun about 7 o'clock, and one pleasant incident was the collection of a sum of 2*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* by

that genial member of the Irish contingent, Mr. Beggs. The whole of this sum Mr. Beggs handed over to Mr. Bremridge to be used for the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund. "Tell them," said Mr. Beggs, "that this comes from Ireland." An excellent string band played selections during the sail, and songs were given by various members of the company,



MR. S. R. ATKINS CHATS WITH MR. LORD GIFFORD.

notably Mr. Balhatchet, Mr. Silson (Bradford), and Mr. Glyn-Jones. An inimitable and much-enjoyed item was the imitation lecture of a quack selling his medicines in the market-place, given by Mr. J. Kinton Bond. Plymouth was reached about 9 o'clock.

Friday's proceedings were an extra. In the morning about a hundred members were shown over Devonport dockyard by Mr. A. R. Champness, the Chief Constructor. An inside knowledge of shipbuilding and of some of the resources of the principal arsenal in the country was thus obtained. In the afternoon a large number assembled in the Guildhall Square, where six four horse brakes were waiting to convey the party to Yelverton. There they mingled with another



A DAY OFF WITH THE KNIGHT.

six or seven hundred people on the lawn of Down Park the residence of the Mayor of Plymouth. After a handshake, a stroll, and unlimited refreshment, mental, musical, and physical, the party again took to the brakes and drove by tor and vale to the Burrator Reservoir, and by the edge of Sheepstor to Cadover Bridge. At the latter place the thoughtfulness of the Executive had again provided a grateful oasis in an apparent desert. After the inner man had been replenished, and the President-Elect had expressed the general gratefulness of the company, Mr. C. J. Park fired off an elaborately-prepared skit upon the propaganda of North-East Lancashire. He had, he said, just received from Lord Halsbury a copy of a new Pharmacy Bill which provided amongst other things that all chemists should be required to pass the Major examination; that company-trading as applied to pharmacy should be abolished; and that all but genuine drug-shops should be closed. There was a great deal more to the same effect which was lost in the general hilarity, but

the Bill was to apply to Great Britain and Ireland besides North-East Lancashire, and women pharmacists were not to be allowed to practise except under the personal supervision of a young bachelor pharmacist. The homeward journey was shortly afterwards begun, and a beautiful sunset behind the adjacent firs added to the romance and delight of the evening. The gathering dusk soon hid the outside beauty, but the enlivening tales of such inimitable raconteurs as Mr. Druce, Mr. Tyrer, and Major Rendle kept everyone in good spirits until the Guildhall Square was again reached and the last adieux were spoken.

The *Lancet* has paid the British Pharmaceutical Conference an exceptional attention. Last Saturday's issue contains part of Mr. Payne's address, printed as the second special contribution to the journal. This has not happened before within our recollection. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a well-informed note regarding Mr. Holmes, the new President, who, it states, "is one of the greatest living authorities



MR. SHORROCK DISCUSSES THE P.A.T.A. WITH MR. GLYN-JONES.

on pharmacology and materia medica, and his reputation is even greater on the Continent than it is in this country. As an instance of which it may be stated that the first award of the Flückiger medal was made to him in 1897 by the German Apotheker Verein. [The writer apparently had the Hanbury medal in his mind's eye, and might have said it.—ED.] Mr. Holmes is curator of the museum of the Pharmaceutical Society in Bloomsbury Square, and in his hands it has become second only to the museum at Kew."

More than half of our report of the proceedings last week was telegraphed, and in consequence several slips occurred—e.g., on page 227 a speech on belladonna assay, by Mr. Gerrard, is attributed to Mr. Mathews; another (page 232),



BY THE TOR FROM DOWN PARK.

on almond oil, by Mr. W. C. Allen, is credited to Mr. Brewis. Mr. Bird also writes saying that in our report Dr. Attfield is made to say that in a letter it was pointed out that Mr. Bird's arithmetic was incorrect, which might be taken to mean that Mr. Bird had made a mistake in his figures, while, as a matter of fact, he was right.

Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

THE annual meeting was held at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, on Tuesday, July 25, and Wednesday, 26, Mr. J. Rutherford Hill (Edinburgh) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Geo. Foggan (Newcastle), H. L. Everson, James Cocks (Plymouth), J. M. Heaton (Burnley), R. L. Gifford (N.E. Lancashire Association), George Breeze (Plymouth), R. Shorrocks (Darwen), F. H. Ferrier (Forfarshire), P. F. Rowsell (Exeter), A. E. Hobbs (Tunbridge Wells), J. Hinton Lake (Exeter), R. W. Silson (Bradford), R. Brodie (Glasgow), N. V. Pidd (Manchester), Chas. G. Gates (Brighton), T. H. Wardleworth (Liverpool), E. Saville Peck (Cambridge), John Smith (Liverpool), G. H. Brunt (Birmingham), J. Poole (Midland), and O. J. Park (Plymouth). The names of places indicate the Associations whom the delegates represented.

The minutes of the Belfast meeting having been confirmed, the

HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT

was read by Mr. T. H. Wardleworth, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Cowley.

The report showed that during the year seven communications were addressed to the Secretaries of local associations. Some of the questions brought before the trade were very highly approved in some instances, and almost every Association discussed the programme fully. The company question occupied a great deal of attention, and in response to the point raised by the Federation the individual opinion expressed by many of those connected with historic firms is that they are quite prepared to modify the titles of their businesses, provided the majority of chemists consider it to the advantage of the calling generally.

The Pharmaceutical Society's action in regard to poison-regulations was approved, and the report pointed out that the general weakness of the Federation was the want of official recognition, the want of a permanent Executive, as the Chairman and Secretary cannot always represent the voices of the various local bodies, and the necessity for arrangements being made for more frequent meetings. More associations have joined the Federation during the year.

The report was adopted, as was also the Treasurer's report, which showed a balance in hand of *11. 7s. 11d.* Associations which have not yet paid their subscriptions are to be pressed.

The various

PROPOSALS

which had been notified were then considered by the meeting, and the following, by Mr. J. Smith, was adopted:—

It is desirable that nominations of Local Secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society should proceed from local associations and local organisations; that the objects of the Federation would be more effectually served if Local Secretaries were appointed by the Associations to represent them on the Federation; and that the rules of the Federation be altered wherever it may be necessary to effect a closer co-operation between local associations and the Pharmaceutical Society's Local Secretaries in promoting the interests of these Associations and of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Rules 2 to 7 were altered accordingly—No. 2, on Mr. C. J. Park's suggestion, providing that each Association shall have the right to appoint one delegate for each twenty-five members, with a maximum of four.

By Rule 3 the objects of the Federation were now declared to be:—

1. To establish more intimate communication and co-operation between local associations and between the Pharmaceutical Society's Local Secretaries.

2. To advise and assist in the promotion of local associations and local organisations. (This was "local committees" originally.)

3. To assist the Council in securing a sufficient number of efficient Local Secretaries.

4. To promote the interests of the Pharmaceutical Society and of local associations in every possible way.

The words in italics are new. By Rule 4 an executive committee, consisting of Chairman, Secretary, and three other members, is appointed. Rule 5 requires local associations of fifty members and upwards to pay *11. 1s.* a year;

less than fifty, *10s. 6d.*; or less than ten, *5s.* Rule 6 makes representatives of five associations a quorum. Rule 7 is made Rule 8, and a new Rule 7 is added; it is—

That all Local Secretaries to the Pharmaceutical Society be admitted to the annual meetings, but that only those representing subscribing associations and committees be empowered to vote in the appointment of officers and Executive Committee.

NORTH-EAST LANCASHIRE PROPOSALS.

It was further resolved that the following resolutions (submitted by Messrs. Shorrocks and Gifford) should be sent to the various organisations comprising the Federation for consideration and discussion:—

1. That it is the urgent business of the Federation to bring about—

(1) The earliest possible settlement of the question of chemists' titles.

(2) A large extension of Part II. of the schedule.

2. That all the Associations affiliated shall be so arranged as to form sectional groups or districts, each Association to have its own representative; these to meet at the most convenient centre whenever occasion requires. The country to be divided into five sections—namely, (1) Scotland, (2) England (North-Eastern), (3) North-Western, (4) Midland, (5) Southern. The representatives of each section shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Federation.

3. That a meeting of the whole of these representatives may be called at any time during the year, providing representatives from three sections send in a request to the Secretary for such meeting to be called.

4. That the Secretary of the Federation send out circulars to all local associations that have not yet joined the Federation, explaining its object and work.

5. That a definite programme of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Federation be sent to the Secretaries of the various local associations at least ten days before the date of that meeting; also that more explicit instructions as to the time and place of the meeting be given.

PAST AND PRESENT.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. W. L. Currie for his efficient and painstaking work as President; and the members placed on record their deep sympathy with Mr. Currie in the cause of his absence from the meeting. In view of his emphatic statement that he could not again occupy the chair, Mr. J. Smith, of Liverpool, was elected to succeed him.

The best thanks of the meeting were also accorded to Mr. R. C. Cowley for his indefatigable and highly successful work on behalf of the Federation; and as he had definitely declined to hold the post, Mr. J. Cocks, of Plymouth, was appointed as Secretary and Treasurer of the Federation.

Members of the following five Associations were unanimously appointed to constitute the Executive Committee for the ensuing year:—Glasgow, Cambridge, Liverpool, Midland, and Plymouth.

Business Changes.

MR. J. N. SCOWBY has disposed of his business at Stanmore to Mr. William C. Blayney, of Chertsey.

MR. W. MILES BRAMLEY has opened the Regent Pharmacy at 77 Rookery Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

MESSRS. T. H. BATEMAN & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, 223 Finchley Road, N.W., have opened a high-class pharmacy at the Avenue Parade, Finchley Road, as a branch.

MESSRS. CUXSON, GERRARD & Co., of Oldbury, have recently taken over the business of Messrs. Gerrard & Son, King's Place, King Street, Camden Town, London, manufacturers of Gerrard's peptone and other specialities.

MESSRS. LEWIS & BURROWS (LIMITED) have closed their business at 17 Broadway Parade, Crouch End, N. This, we understand, is through a friendly agreement between the company and Parke's Drug-stores (Limited).

WOULD DO THE SAME.—Physician: "Take six of these pills every two hours for three days, and when that time expires—" Patient: "I suppose I shall be ready to follow the time's example."

Legal Reports.

"Wincarnis" and "Vincalis."

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice North, Mr. Macnaghten, Q.C., moved, on behalf of the plaintiffs in the case of Coleman & Co. (Limited) v. Brown, for an interim injunction to restrain the defendant, who carried on business at Nottingham, from importing, selling, or advertising for sale any wine under the name of "Vincalis," or any other name more or less resembling the name "Wincarnis," by which the plaintiffs' goods were known.

Learned counsel stated that for a considerable time past the plaintiffs had been selling, under the name of "Wincarnis," a medicinal wine, which consisted of port wine and Liebig's extract of meat.

Mr. Justice North: Have you any customers for it?

Mr. Macnaghten: I am told there is a considerable demand for it. The defendant's preparation was, he understood, chiefly used for sacramental purposes in the Roman Catholic Church, but it was also said to be used by invalids and by the general public. The present question was one entirely of name, the plaintiffs alleging that "Vincalis" was so similar to "Wincarnis" that confusion would be created. The defendant had recently applied to have the name registered, and the plaintiffs objecting the application for registration was directed to be held over until after the hearing of the present motion. The defendant did not suggest in his affidavit that he was not aware of the fact that the plaintiffs' wine had long been sold as "Wincarnis," but he was now seeking to register "Vincalis" not for a particular class of wine but for wine sold by him generally. He understood the defendant suggested that his wine was entirely different from the article sold by the plaintiffs, and he alleged that "Wincarnis" was not a wine at all. That was not quite true, as "Wincarnis," though a medicated wine, was sold by wine-merchants and grocers having wine and spirit licences, as well as by chemists. What the plaintiffs objected to was that the words were so nearly alike as to lead to the defendant's wine being sold as the goods of the plaintiffs. No doubt the bottles and labels were different, but apart from that he suggested that the defendant, by adopting the name "Vincalis," was desirous of reaping the benefit of the plaintiffs' enterprise in advertising and pushing their wine.

Without calling upon Mr. Terrell, Mr. Justice North said he saw no reason for granting an interim injunction in this case. The articles in question were entirely different in get-up and character, and he saw no ground for thinking anyone would be deceived by the supposed similarity in the names. The motion would be dismissed.

The Pharmacy Act.

A SHERIFF WHO DOES NOT APPROVE OF IT.

AT Airdrie, on July 27, John Thomson was charged before Sheriff Maier, sitting in Chambers, with having, in Dr. Martin Thompson's shop in Graham Street, sold by retail to Maggie Waddell a quantity of opium, which formed an ingredient in a quantity of laudanum, or tincture of opium, whereby the accused, not being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, was liable in a penalty of 5*l*. Mr. Peter Morison, jun., S.S.C., Edinburgh, and Mr. J. Dunn Russell, local agent, appeared for the Pharmaceutical Society.

Accused pleaded guilty, and, in reply to his Lordship, said he had nothing to say. In reply to a further question, he said it was laudanum or tincture of opium he had sold, not pure opium.

Mr. Morison asked for a substantial penalty in this case, because the poison had been sold to a girl for her mother, and it was a fatal dose. The Sheriff: "No; I consider it merely a technical case. There is not the least doubt that there is a duly qualified medical man connected with the shop, and it is impossible in these druggists' shops to have the whole of the assistants qualified under the Pharmacy Act; otherwise there would be no end of prosecutions. The penalty I impose is one half-crown." Mr. Morison asked for costs.

The Sheriff: No; there are no costs allowed by the Act.

Mr. Morison said the complaint was under the Summary Prosecutions Act, and there was a provision made for expenses being allowed. It was entirely a matter for the consideration of the Court, and he thought they ought to be allowed, as the prosecutors were discharging a statutory duty under the Pharmacy Act.

The Sheriff said he did not approve of that Act.

Mr. Morison submitted, with all deference, that that was no reason why his Lordship should not carry out its provisions.

The Sheriff declined to grant expenses.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

AT the Swadlincote Sessions on Tuesday, July 25, Wm. Hart, of Woodville, was summoned for selling camphorated oil not of the quality, nature, and substance demanded. Defendant, who said he sold it exactly as received from the wholesale firm, was fined 1*s*. 6*d*. and 10*s*. 6*d*. costs.

County Court Cases.

A PILL-BOX PATENT.

ON August 1, in the Westminster County Court, his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., heard a case in which a firm of patent-agents named Phillips, carrying on business in Chancery Lane, sued the defendant, Mr. Jessett, for 9*l*. for services rendered in connection with an invention for a pill-box which was designed to automatically discharge the pill from the box to the patient's throat. The plaintiffs said the instructions for the preparation of specifications were given by a man named Sparr, who was interested in the invention, but the defendant himself agreed to pay the charges, and had always been looked to for payment. The defendant's case was that he was only liable for half the amount, and that Sparr was liable for the balance. His Honour thought the defendant was liable for the whole, and gave judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

AN ORDER FOR COMMITTAL.

IN the Westminster County Court on August 1, the case of King v. Foster came before Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., by way of a judgment summons applying for the committal of the defendant for non-payment of a judgment debt in respect of chemicals supplied. It was stated that the defendant was a veterinary surgeon, and was well able to pay. He did not appear, and an order was made for payment in a month, subject to committal to prison in default.

A SPONGE CLAIM.

JUDGE LUMLEY SMITH, Q.C., had before him in the Westminster County Court on Tuesday the case of Walden v. Jay, which was a judgment summons for the committal of the defendant for non-payment of a judgment debt in respect to the supply of some sponges. It was stated that the defendant was formerly a chemist, and was well able to pay. The debtor did not appear, and an order was made for payment in a month, or in default committal for twelve days.

Merchandise-marks Act.

IN the Linlithgow Sheriff Court on August 1, Sheriff Macleod gave decision in a complaint at the instance of Robert Barr, aerated-water manufacturer, Falkirk, against W. Sheal, aerated-water manufacturer, Bo'ness. The charge was that the respondent had sold aerated water in a bottle belonging to the complainer, and to which was affixed his trade-mark or name, the contents being the manufacture of the respondent. The Sheriff, in view of the High Court decision, said he had no alternative but to convict the respondent, but he thought a modified penalty of 1*l*., with two guineas of expenses, would meet the case.

Fumes from Chemical-works.

THE adjourned hearing of the charge of causing a public nuisance by the emission of noxious fumes from works against Messrs. Hardman & Holden, chemical manufacturers, brought by the Manchester Corporation, was resumed before the City Stipendiary Magistrate on Tuesday. The defendants' answer to the charge was further proceeded with. The Rev. B. Reed, Rector of St. Luke's, and a number of gentlemen of position, gave evidence. They had not found the works a nuisance. The defendants had done all they could to prevent their works becoming objectionable, and Mr. C. Estcourt, city analyst, said there was nothing that could be added to make them more efficient. It was admitted that one part in a million of sulphuretted hydrogen in the atmosphere would cause discoloration of paint. Pyridine might be disagreeable to some people, but not to others. Nothing offensive was turned into the sewers. The Magistrate reserved his decision until August 29.

The Supply of Methylated Spirit.

AT the Exeter Police Court last week, Messrs. E. James Rowe & Co., oil and colour merchants, Exeter, were summoned for selling 30 gals. of methylated spirit without a methylator's licence. On March 13 Messrs. Rowe received a requisition from Mr. F. Cutmore, chemist, Torquay, for 30 gals. of methylated spirit. Mr. Cutmore sent the usual order, signed by the supervisor of the district, which showed that he was duly licensed to receive the goods. Messrs. Rowe, on receipt of this order, sent a communication intimating that they had ordered it to go forward to Messrs. Preston, of Liverpool. They also asked Mr. Cutmore to alter the name of the methylator on the counterfoil of the order they had already done so on the order itself. The goods were supplied by Messrs. Preston & Co., and in April following the defendants sent the account, amounting to 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, to Mr. Cutmore. Messrs. Preston & Co. also sent an invoice to Mr. Cutmore. The prosecution submitted that the defendants clearly accepted the order and entered into the contract to sell. For the defence it was contended that there was no acceptance of the order from Mr. Cutmore, but that the defendants assisted in making a contract between him and a third party. The defendants had no intention to supply the goods. Whether Messrs. Rowe had a right to pass on Mr. Cutmore's order to Messrs. Preston & Co. had nothing to do with the Excise authorities. The first words on the invoice sent by Preston & Co. were "Bought of Messrs. Preston & Co." The prosecution had tried to convince the Bench that there was a contract before the order was sent on to Liverpool, but defendants' solicitor said it was exactly the reverse. Messrs. Rowe's letter to Mr. Cutmore was to the effect that defendants could not execute the order, but would send it on for execution to Messrs. Preston & Co. to oblige Mr. Cutmore. With regard to the sending of the bill to Mr. Cutmore by the defendants, that had nothing whatever to do with the contract. After some further argument the Bench came to the conclusion that there had been a sale of spirit, and inflicted a fine of 5*l.* inclusive.

Tiemann's Ionone Patent.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Thursday (August 3), Mr. Justice Cozens Hardy delivered his reserved judgment in this case, the hearing of which has been reported in the *C. & D.* He said the proceedings were regulated by Section 26 of the Patents Act, 1883, under which the petitioner must deliver with the petition particulars of the objections on which he meant to rely, and no evidence could, except by leave of the court or the judge, be admitted in proof of any objection of which particulars were not so delivered. There was a remarkable provision that the respondent was entitled to begin and to give evidence in support of the patent. This procedure, which was very unusual, seemed to him to be highly inconvenient. Having described the patent, and the nature of the product obtained by it, his Lordship said the question which he had to decide was whether, having regard to the particulars and objections, the patent was wholly bad. No question of infringement was or could be raised on a petition of this nature. Before considering the objections it was necessary

carefully to go through almost every word of the specification, and to state his view as to its true construction. His Lordship then proceeded to read the specification, and in the course of doing so said he thought it described a well-known process of distillation which was perfectly intelligible to a skilled chemist. The direction for the application of a current of steam for the purpose of separating the unattacked citral and unchanged acetone, and other volatile products, also described a well-known process. He also thought that pseudo-ionone, as used in the specification, was a definite chemical substance possessing the characteristics stated in the specification, and distilled at from 143° to 145° C. He did not agree with the contention that everything coming off between 138° and 155° was pseudo-ionone within the meaning of the patent, nor did he agree with the contention that everything coming off between 143° and 145° was necessarily pseudo-ionone. He thought it was necessary, in order to satisfy the patent, that pseudo-ionone should, when subjected to a subsequent process, produce ionone. In substance he thought that, according to the true construction of the specification, the patentee claimed two new chemical products linked together in this sense—that the first was the means by which the second was produced; and further, that the best mode of proving the existence of the first of these products, and the only mode known in 1893, was to see whether by the application of the undisputed conversion process the second product was forthcoming. The objections to which alone he need refer were as follows:—

That the specification to the said letters patent did not sufficiently describe the process by which *pseudo-ionone* could be produced, or one by which such body could be subsequently transformed into ionone in the following respects:—

(1) In not giving the necessary conditions of the condensation-process by which *pseudo-ionone* was formed.

(2) In not giving any directions as to the proportions, temperature, or strength of solution of the alkaline-agent to be employed in such condensation-process.

(3) That certain of the alkaline-agents specified will not effect the condensation at all, and that others, which are capable of useful employment for such purpose, can only be usefully employed under conditions which are not set forth in the specification.

(4) In not giving the pressure of steam to be employed in carrying off the unchanged products during the manufacture, so as to leave behind such *pseudo-ionone* as might be formed.

(5) In not giving any effective way of separating the *pseudo-ionone* formed from the acetone and citral and other bodies with which it is mixed.

(6) In directing that phenyl-hydrazine should be used for effecting the purification of ionone, whereas it cannot be successfully used for that purpose, and no sufficient directions are given for the purification of ionone, although without purification the body obtained is useless, and although such purification is necessary for the successful manufacture of ionone, which is what the invention purports to effect.

(7) That the specification does not disclose the best way known to the patentee at the date of filing the complete specification of obtaining ionone or *pseudo-ionone* or of carrying out the method described in the specification for the formation of *pseudo-ionone*, or the best means known to him at such date of obtaining ionone when made by such method in a pure state, or of extracting it from the mixture of bodies present with it at the end of the operations by which it is formed.

He thought the fair meaning of these objections put shortly was: (a) that the process for the production of *pseudo-ionone* was insufficiently described; and (b) that as described it would not work, and, moreover, that although it was not disputed that if *pseudo-ionone* was produced the conversion process would suffice to turn it into ionone mixed with certain other products, yet that the purification process described at page 1, lines 50 to 53, would not work. As to the legal principles applicable to a case of this nature, there was not much doubt, though it was often difficult, and in this case he had found it very difficult, to apply those principles. A chemical patent was addressed to skilled chemists. It was not good unless the directions given, if fairly followed by a competent chemist, produced the promised result. He must not be left in the dark and forced to make fresh experiments to discover what was the real invention. The patentee must honestly disclose everything necessary for the easy and certain procurement of the commodity for which the patent was granted. The patent must

be interpreted according to the state of chemical knowledge at its date, and not according to the state of chemical knowledge when the validity of the patent was litigated. Now he had had before him a number of chemists of the greatest eminence, some of whom boldly said that following the directions of the patent they had been unable to produce ionone, whereas others said that it could be produced with ease by skilled chemists following the lines of the specification; and further, that ionone was, in fact, produced on a commercial scale by means of the process described in the specification. His Lordship then proceeded to deal with the evidence for and against the patent, and in the course of doing so said he thought that a competent chemist with the specification before him would reasonably assume that the current of steam might not be, and ought not to be, applied for any length of time. The petitioners also said that some of the alkaline agents of the class mentioned in the specification would not work. That, however, was a matter of evidence, and on the whole he was satisfied that, although they did not all produce equally good results, and some required a greater time than others, there was no ordinary alkaline agent of the class specified which was incapable of producing some condensation. He also thought that hydrate of barium, which was mentioned by the patentee, was the best known alkali agent. The petitioners' witnesses also said that the purification process by means of phenyl-hydrazine had no effect whatever for good or for bad, but on this point the evidence of Dr. Tiemann had satisfied him that the petitioners were all wrong, and that the purification process described in the patent would produce beneficial results. The witnesses in support of the patent were three: Professor Dewar, Dr. Liebmann, and Dr. Tiemann. The two former had made experiments to which he was unable to attach very great weight, because, for some reason which he could not comprehend, they deliberately abstained from distilling within the narrow limits between 143° and 145°, but took much wider limits. Dr. Tiemann said—and he saw no reason to doubt his testimony—that the patent represented the results of experiments made by him extending over many years, all of which showed that pseudo ionone could be produced successfully by means of the processes described in the specification, and he further said that ionone was now produced on a large scale in Germany and France by means of the processes described in the specification. Under these circumstances, believing as he did that Dr. Tiemann made a valuable discovery, which he had honestly disclosed in his specification, he was not prepared to hold that the patent was void by reason of any insufficiency of description in the specification. He did not think it necessary to go in detail through the various items of the particulars of objections. It was sufficient for him to say that none of them had been established, and he must therefore dismiss the petition, with costs.

Mr. Cripps, Q.C., asked for costs on the higher scale. Mr. Justice O'Connell, after some discussion, acceded to the application.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re JOHN ARTHUR REID, 37 Walbrook, E.C.,
Chemical-merchant, &c.

THIS debtor's public examination at the London Bankruptcy Court, was concluded on July 28.

Re ALLAN PERCY NOSWORTHY, 3 St. Leonard's Terrace, Hove, lately carrying on business at 37 Preston Street, Brighton, Chemist and Druggist.

THIS debtor appeared for his adjourned examination at the Brighton Bankruptcy Court on Friday, July 28. No further questions were asked, and the examination was closed.

Re J. B. SWEENEY, Ballymena, Druggist.

THIS matter came on for hearing in the Belfast Bankruptcy Court on July 31, before Judge Fitzgibbon. It

was listed for the first and second public sittings. On the application of Mr. Saml Ross, solicitor for the petitioning creditors, Mr. Thos. McMullen, Belfast, was appointed creditors' assignee. In his examination the bankrupt stated that he carried on business in Church Street, Ballymena, as a druggist. One year and five months ago he started in business having a borrowed capital of 70*l*, which some months later he added to by borrowing 30*l* more. The Court passed the first sitting, and adjourned the second until a future date.

Re GEO. H. J. CULLWICK, late of 17 Meyrick Street North, Pembroke, Chemist.

A SITTING for public examination was held under the failure of Geo. H. J. Cullwick, lately carrying on business as a chemist at 17 Meyrick Street North, Pembroke, at the London Bankruptcy Court on July 26, before Mr. Registrar Hope. The statement of affairs showed liabilities 2,566*l* 5*s* 9*d*., of which 2,506*l* 5*s* 9*d*. were expected to rank, and assets 404*l*. The debtor stated that he first commenced business on his own account in 1883 as a chemist at Southampton. In 1893 he went to 1 Meyrick Street, Pembroke Dock, where, in addition to the chemist's business, he also held a public-house licence for the premises, and could sell whisky and drugs over the same counter. His capital at that time was 250*l*. free of debts. In September, 1897, he sold the wine and spirit part of the business to the Pembroke Dock Brewery Company (Limited), having previously acquired a neighbouring brewery with two licensed houses attached. He received 5,500*l*. in "C" debentures, and the company indemnified him against the liabilities, but it had failed to pay them all off. The company went into liquidation in June, 1898, and he now claimed 150*l*. from the liquidator. In 1898 he formed a limited company called "G. H. J. Cullwick (Limited)," with a capital of 1,000*l*., to take over the chemist's business. The only subscribed capital was 2*l*., and he became managing director. The affairs of the company had already been adjudicated upon by the Court, which held that he was insolvent at the time it was formed; that the formation of the company was a device to put property out of the reach of his creditors; and declared that it was void as against his creditors. The company had gone into voluntary liquidation. The debtor was now employed as a chemist's assistant in London at a salary of 30*s*. per week and commission. After further evidence the case was adjourned until October 25 next, to enable the Official Receiver to investigate the accounts.

The following are included in the list of creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Bowman, F. W., Bristol	...	90	0 0
Carter and Sons, London	...	13	0 0
Christmas, H. H., London	...	18	0 0
Cullwick, Emily, London	...	1,200	0 0
Duncan Gilmore & Co., Sheffield	...	20	0 0
Evans, Lescher & Webb, London	...	20	0 0
Harvey, J. F., Swansea	...	75	0 0
Hickton & Co., Nottingham	...	10	0 0
Kellow, F. J., Tenby	...	190	0 0
Lloyd, J., Pembroke	...	20	0 0
London and Provincial Bank, Pembroke	...	40	0 0
Perkins & Son, Southampton	...	28	0 0

Partly secured.

Salisbury & Griffith, Bristol	...	767	6 0
(security valued at 60 <i>l</i> .).			

Gazette.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Dutroule, Peter, Orlando Road, Clapham, S.W., drug-merchant.

OPIUM to the value of 251,014*l*. (475,065 lbs) was imported into Foochow in 1898, as compared with 248,040*l*. (476,133 lbs.) in 1897. Benares opium more than doubled itself at the expense of other sorts, as it blends well with the native drug.

"SANITAS" EMBROCATION

In bottles to retail at
8d., 1/-, and 2/6.

"SANITAS" AND OTHER DISINFECTANTS

SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES (Kingzett's Patents)
6d., 9d., and 1/- each.

PRESERVED PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN
(Kingzett's Patent).

MOTH PAPER, BLOCKS AND CRYSTALS.
WEED DESTROYER, &c., &c.

THE SANITAS CO., LIMITED, BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON
AND 636-642 W. 55 STREET, NEW YORK.

"HIPI."

Can be obtained from all Chemists,
Grocers, &c., in 4-oz. Tins,
price 1s.

A PURE MUTTON ESSENCE
Can be obtained from all
Chemists, Grocers, &c., in 4-oz.
Tins, price 1s.

SOLD WHOLESALE BY

GEO. NELSON, DALE & CO., Ltd.
14 DOWGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

CONDY'S FLUID

ELEVEN INJUNCTIONS

With damages and costs, have been
obtained against Chemists selling a
liquid not manufactured by Condy and
Mitchell, Ltd., in execution of orders for
"CONDY'S FLUID."

W. HORA & CO.

47 MINORIES, E.

B.P. SEIDLITZ POWDERS

SELTZOGENE CHARGES

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(In Bottles and Decorated Tins)

LEMONADE CRYSTALS

COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER

WRITE FOR PRICES AND QUOTATIONS

LISTER'S MADE BY John Milne UNDER DOUBLE CYANIDE LORD LISTER'S PERSONAL DIRECTIONS. GAUZE

Antiseptic Dressings Factory, LADYWELL, S.E.

"The Best in the World."

ELLIS'S SODA WATER.

R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN, N. WALES. Established 1825.

London Agents (W. BEST & SONS, 22 Henrietta Street, W.
(D. WHEATLEY & SONS, 24 South Audley Street, W.

HUNGARIAN NATURAL APERIENT WATER

21/- per Case of 50 Bottles.

Full particulars of Analysis, &c., on application to
HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 101 Leadenhall Street. LONDON, E.C.

MELLIN'S For INFANTS and INVALIDS. FOOD

"Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle."



If you aim at perfection, use

Fletcher's Concentrated Liquors

The British Pharmacopœia.

It is not an ideal volume, from the pharmacist's point of view, and Dr. John Attfield's utterances regarding it at Plymouth last week are not at all likely to augment confidence in the B.P. From his long association with pharmacy Dr. Attfield knows perfectly well what the aspirations of pharmacists are on this subject, and since they are denied that recognition which their experience and knowledge merit, the only way open to them for securing alteration of the B.P. standards is by independent publication of the

results of their work. They give their means and their time to this, and the benefit is ultimately secured gratuitously by the publishers of a book called the "British Pharmacopœia"; but why the Editor thereof should resent criticism of details which he was not prepared to justify passes our comprehension. In the criticism of the present Pharmacopœia there has been a marked absence of the asperity which formerly characterised Pharmacopœia criticism, and it is generally conceded that this is due in good part to a better spirit in pharmacy regarding such matters, the rest arising from the improved nature of the work. Dr. Attfield was one of the first critics of the British Pharmacopœia, and the bitter denunciation of the 1864 edition by the Bloomsbury triumvirate—Attfield, Bentley, and Redwood—was the immediate cause of its suppression. We hope that the spirit which actuated that triumvirate moves in the pharmacists of to-day, and that it will be kept alive by succeeding generations.

As Editor of the Pharmacopœia, Dr. Attfield made three important statements last week. First, that some standards have been inserted in the Pharmacopœia without verification; second, that the General Medical Council cannot afford the expense of verifying every process and test; and third, that the Council make no profit out of the Pharmacopœia. The third statement does not agree with that made at the last meeting of the Council, when it was reported that all future reprints of the Pharmacopœia would show a profit of about 4s. 6d. per copy. We have looked through the accounts of the General Medical Council for the years 1893-98, which may fairly be said to cover the period of revision, and find that the expenditure on account of the B.P. during that period was 3,020l. 19s. 4d., and the receipts 9,136l. 15s., so that up to the first day of this year the Council had made a good profit as far as their accounts show, and the ratio of profit must be greater now that the first cost of production has been met. This also answers Dr. Attfield's second statement regarding the inability of the Medical Council to undertake verification research. The mere cost of that research need not, however, be seriously considered, for what pharmacists really feel to be needed is some such system as is employed in the United States. Upon this we hope to have something to say later, but, meanwhile, we may state that it comprehends the annotation system which Dr. Attfield employs, *plus* publication, research, and uninterrupted correspondence between the members of the Pharmacopœia Committee through the Chairman thereof. We may put down the points of each as far as they are known:—

BRITISH.

1. The Editor collates points in reference to the B.P. in a series of books labelled "Researches," "General Notes," "Criticisms," and "Errata"; and presents an annual advisory report dealing with a selection of subjects.
2. The reports are distributed to the press.
3. No direct research is instituted by the committee until revision is contemplated.
4. Criticism of the results of 3 can only arise when the B.P. is published.

AMERICAN.

1. An index of criticisms, additions, and suggestions on U.S.P. subjects is prepared, periodically printed, and circulated. Every subject is dealt with and points presented, but little or no opinion offered.
2. The committee considers this, and matters requiring verification.
3. Research is continuous, being conducted by independent workers at the request of the committee.
4. The results of the researches are immediately published, and are open to criticism before adoption.

These do not exhaust the points of contrast, but they show directions in which British pharmacists and chemists might be used to assist in Pharmacopœia revision. We work on the individual system, and a great deal too much in the dark.

We need to supplement Dr. Attfield's books with work which will settle doubtful points and verify new standards; but meanwhile the appointment of three pharmacists on the Pharmacopœia Committee appears to have assured the General Medical and the Pharmaceutical Councils that they have done all that is required. Not at all. These pharmacists are merely a means of communication between the pharmacy of Great Britain and Ireland and the medical body. They are the nuclei round which committees of workers representing the three countries should gather. Given due recognition, we believe they will find that the laboratories of wholesale houses and chemical-manufacturers connected with British pharmacy will be open to them, and that retail pharmacists will freely assist in the practical work of revision. The volume of work reported upon to the Conference last week was large, and it was all voluntary. Some of it overlapped, thus probably representing misdirected effort. It must be apparent to any who have given thought to this subject that under a systematised scheme of revision it should be possible to verify all that is now taken on trust by adopting such a scheme as we suggest. There is no need to appeal to the General Medical Council for aid in the matter at present. We must ask our own representatives to act, and with the sympathy of the Editor of the Pharmacopœia we have no doubt that this could be done before the year is much older, and, when necessary, a hundred pounds may be obtained from the General Medical Council for materials, the workers would willingly accept the *kudos* as ample payment for their time and trouble.

The B.P. as Evidence.

THERE appears to be a great deal of unnecessary surprise regarding Dr. Attfield's statement at Plymouth last week that the British Pharmacopœia is not binding in regard to the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Dr. Attfield has, since his appointment as Editor of the Pharmacopœia, repeatedly pointed out the advantages which would accrue to retailers if its standards were as applicable to the retailing of official medicines as they are to the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions. It is because there is no legal authority for regarding the Pharmacopœia as binding upon retailers of medicine that we have never ceased to object to popular names, such as "milk of sulphur" and "sweet spirit of nitre," being applied to B.P. preparations which are not the popular articles, thereby giving a seemingly authoritative sanction to articles which are not what they seem. The B.P. is evidence—nothing more. Thus it is still open to anyone to dispute its authority in saying that "spiritus ætheris nitrosi" is "sweet spirit of nitre." There is ample evidence to the contrary, including Dr. Attfield's own, which established the fact years ago. This presupposes that the Order in Council of February 3, 1851, which made it illegal for any person to compound medicines named in the London Pharmacopœia in any other manner than prescribed therein, does not apply to retail sales. This order is perpetuated, in England and Wales at least, by the Medical Act, 1862, which provided that any Act, Order in Council, or custom relating to any former Pharmacopœias should be deemed after the publication of the British Pharmacopœia to refer thereto. Obviously, the London Pharmacopœia order does not apply to Scotland and Ireland, where that Pharmacopœia had no authority; but so far as Great Britain is concerned the question of compounding is covered by the Pharmacy Act, Section 15, and the interpretation of that section is that "compounding" is not "selling." Dr. Attfield referred in his remarks to the importance of a High Court decision re-

garding the incidence of the B.P. on retail sales. Such a decision was given in May, 1887, in the Sheffield tincture-of-opium case. The Sheffield Magistrate had dismissed a summons for the sale of that tincture which was not of B.P. quality, because the B.P. tincture was not specifically asked for. On appeal to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge (regretting that the case for the respondent was not argued) said that *on the evidence before him* the term "tincture of opium" was well understood in the trade to refer to the B.P. preparation, and he accordingly found the decision of the Magistrate wrong, with which opinion Mr. Justice Smith concurred. We have never got further than this decision, which refers solely to tincture of opium, and not to the general question, Is the British Pharmacopœia the legal authority for retail sales of articles mentioned therein? There would be no difficulty in getting abundant evidence in the negative, especially the express exclusion of the work from the Sale of Food and Drugs Act by Parliament. But such a question is remotely possible, and could only arise in a summons for the sale, say, of calcareous milk of sulphur for "milk of sulphur," where the parties and the Magistrate were agreed that the case should be carried to a higher Court. Even then the Judges might confine themselves to the article before them, so that we should be no further forward generally than the tincture-of-opium case has taken us. All this views the matter from the purely legal aspect. There is, of course, a higher view. It is greatly to the convenience of pharmacists that there should be a common standard for the goods which they sell. It is open to them to adopt any standard—the British Pharmacopœia, "Pharmaceutical Formulas," or anything which meets public taste. The B.P. represents the combined wisdom of physicians and pharmacists, and it is tacitly agreed that substances recognised in it should be sold in the condition mentioned by the Pharmacopœia. It would be a pity if this were ignored, but it is well that the trade should remember that it is always open to them to prove to a Court that the pharmacopœial standard in particular cases (*e.g.*, phenacetin) is not attainable or (*e.g.*, milk of sulphur) is not according to popular demand. This has been an effectual defence in many cases hitherto, and it is surprising that it is so seldom taken advantage of; but this really arises from the same thing that created the surprise at Dr. Atfield's remarks—loyalty to the Pharmacopœia.

Ox=warbles and Horse=bots.

WHEN Miss Eleanor Ormerod, as consulting entomologist to the Royal Agricultural Society, called attention to the annual waste of thousands of pounds in deterioration of hides in this country, the newspapers took up the subject as some great discovery, attributing it to that eminent naturalist, and veterinary surgeons who had been striving to make farmers understand it for the last fifty years hoped that at last they would realise that a very little trouble on their part would enable them to "save their skins," or more correctly those of their cattle, from unnecessary injury. But the individual farmer has done nothing of the sort, and the poorest observer who walks in the country cannot fail to note how cattle gallop round madly with tails erect, or stand in a pool swishing their tails and soiling the water they need to drink, because they dread the warble-fly which seeks to insert its eggs in their backs.

Although a few warbles may be introduced from abroad, we might, to all intents and purposes, clear these islands in one season by the application of a suitable dressing along the backs of all cattle in the spring-time showing the lumps

which indicate the presence of the growing maggot. "Proof-worms" they call them in Somerset and some other districts, and believe they are signs of good living and thriving, instead of bad farming and a disgrace to the men who own them. Perhaps we expect too much of the farmer when a contemporary generally so well informed as the *Live-stock Journal* publishes a letter confusing the collar-galls of horses with the warbles on bullocks' backs. Chemists should know that the parasite corresponding to the warble in the ox is the horse-bot. The latter is taken into the horse's stomach in the form of eggs laid by the bot-fly upon the shoulders and front legs chiefly of horses at grass, whence they are licked into the mouth and, prompted by an instinct peculiar to their tribe, fasten upon the cuticular portion of the stomach until early summer of the following year, when they come away in the fæces and pass a short time in the field as chrysalids before maturing as bot-flies.

Miss Ormerod has pointed out how easy it is to destroy the grubs or maggots of warbles, and a variety of substances have been advised in the agricultural papers, but farmers want ready-made preparations, with clear directions printed upon them. They will pay a little more for a reliable ointment or lotion from a veterinary chemist, who will find it more remunerative to keep (and get a reputation for) such things than to dispense the messes of amateur vets. who prescribe incompatibles which take up time on busy market-days and yield but a poor recompense when the customer knows the bottom prices of each of the agents employed and takes no account of skill in compounding. Sulphur, tar, turpentine, mercurials, are the potent agents which should be combined in ointment or lotion. It is an objection to any form of oily lotion that customers can see sulphur, smell tar or turpentine, and set themselves to make a bad imitation; but in an ointment, which is much preferable in use, as not being liable to spill and run down the udders, or over the milker's clothes, consistence, colour, and "nose" can be given as well as the necessary "mystery."

Stablemen and others profess to be in possession of remedies that will expel bots from the stomach of horses, but it is very doubtful if any remedy exists which will influence them to leave their habitat until the long days of June or July. It happens, of course, that some of these specifics are given at the time of year when bots need no persuasion to come away, but he who has a remedy and is willing to put it to fair test should apply it in mid-winter. It is perhaps not generally known that another sort of bot exists in the horse whose winter residence is the rectum. During the hot weather the fundament bot-fly is at large. She awaits the act of defæcation on the part of the horse, and in the short interval while the sphincter is relaxed and the folds of membrane exposed to view, alights upon the latter, and deposits her eggs in the rugæ, there to develop and remain until the following year, unless mechanically removed. The eggs are exceedingly insusceptible to ordinary vermicides—ung. hyd. fort., carbolic acid, and sodium-chloride solution are each a delight to this bot and seem to make it hold the faster. The agents which have the best reputation for dislodging bots are turpentine in hot milk on an empty stomach or tartarated antimony and doses of linseed oil at intervals. Mr. Woodruffe Hill, in a recent letter to the *Field*, recommends twelve hours' fasting as a preparation for a 2-oz. dose of turpentine in a pint of linseed oil, and repeated in a few days. Five ounces of turpentine has been given without bad consequences, but the previous fasting would probably render the smaller quantity almost as active. This is one of those subjects which veterinary chemists are consulted about, and upon which they may improve their reputation by being able to give advice founded on scientific knowledge.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

We note that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society stated at the Council-meeting this week that the July examinations had yielded a profit; this gratified him. It was kind of Mr. Martindale to say so, because it officially removes the aspersions cast upon us when we used the fact as an argument against the raising of the Minor fee. It will be noted that the fee has not yet been advanced, so that the profit is made on the old basis, which we said was sufficient.

THE CARBOLIC FIEND.

As if to stimulate the Privy Council to hasten the scheduling of carbolic acid as a poison, a perfect epidemic of fatalities has broken out this week. We have a report from Blackburn of a youth who bought twopennyworth of the acid from Mr. Stanley Riley, a local chemist, and swallowed it. Mr. Riley had cautioned him about the danger of the acid. The Coroner wondered how people could swallow the acid. He had held two other inquests that week on persons poisoned by carbolic acid, and he fancied that deceased must have been reading about them. At Barrow a married woman, after having words with her husband, bought some carbolic acid, drank it in her husband's presence, and died. A domestic servant died at Carlisle last week through the carbolic fiend; and a Hatfield servant-girl was on the same day found in Lord Salisbury's park with a "Ca'vert's No. 5 Carbolic Acid" bottle by her side. She had drunk the acid. A Dukinfield woman drank from a calf's-foot jelly bottle which contained carbolic acid, and, in spite of antidotes, she died. And so the tale of fatality will be continued until the sale is controlled.

CORONERS AND THE PHARMACY ACT.

We recently referred to the necessity for something being done to curb the unwise remarks of coroners in regard to the sale of poisons and on the conduct of chemists generally. There is a good example of the injury they can do reported in our English News section this week, where the Scarborough Coroner stated that the chemist who had sold the chloroform should have obtained the name and address of the purchaser, as required by law. The law requires nothing of the kind in regard to chloroform, which is not in the first part of the Schedule, but in the second. The Legislature has thought it sufficient in this case to require that the article should be labelled with the name of the poison and the name and address of the seller. If it had thought it necessary to require the name and address of the purchaser, and the purpose for which it is required, it would have been placed in the first part of the Schedule. The Coroner's remarks are particularly irritating, because he is supplied by the Government with a copy of the Pharmaceutical Register, which contains all this information, which, if he had turned it up, would have kept him on safe lines.

A NON-APPROVING SHERIFF.

Sheriff Mair, of Airdrie, does not approve of the Pharmacy Act, which is a rather serious thing for the Pharmaceutical Society, who are charged with the administration of the Act. In that capacity they last week took action against a young man employed in a doctor's shop who sold laudanum. He happens not to be registered under the Pharmacy Act, and the Sheriff, while finding that he infringed the Act, showed disapproval of the Society by imposing a paltry fine of 2s. 6d., and refused the Society costs. He told the solicitor for the prosecution that he did not approve of the Act. We join with Mr. Morison in his protest against this remark. Sheriff Mair was not placed upon the Bench to approve or disapprove of legislation, but to administer the law as he finds it. Such remarks as fell from him may stimulate breaking of the law in the district within which he has jurisdiction, and every possible means

should be taken by the Pharmaceutical Council to bring his observations under the notice of those who have placed him in his judicial position. Perhaps application might be made to Lord Balfour of Burleigh in the first instance.

FALSE SECURITY.

Here is an instructive conversation which took place at the Clerkenwell Vestry's meeting the other evening:—

Mr. Stebbings wanted to know the system of distributing carbolic acid amongst the ratepayers.

Dr. Evan Jones, Chairman of the Public Health Committee, replied that the disinfectants were not given out indiscriminately, as was the case in some parishes, but only given on the order of the sanitary inspector.

Mr. Stebbings: Then the poor people are at the mercy of the sanitary inspector?

Dr. Jones: The duty of the sanitary inspector is to remove the causes of bad smells, not to cover up one stink with another.

Mr. Stebbings: But the disinfectants should be given when asked for. People would not apply for carbolic unless they had some grounds for so doing.

Dr. Jones: But carbolic gives some people a sense of false security, and if they could cover up a bad smell caused by a defective drain they would imagine themselves secure. The better way is to remedy the defect, and thus put an end to the bad smell.

Mr. Stebbings: That is all right, so far; but I shall give notice of motion that disinfectants be supplied to any inhabitant of the parish applying, and irrespective of the order of the sanitary inspectors.

The Clerkenwell system is better than that which obtains in other parishes, and the Vestry should maintain it, and see that this deadly poison is not distributed in a careless manner, or in any kind of container which the inhabitants choose to bring.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRETENSIONS.

Mr. Jesse Boot appears to be supremely anxious that grocers should side with him in opposing what he calls "pharmaceutical pretensions." Writing to the *Grocer* last week, he resurrects the draft of the proposed Bill which the Pharmaceutical Society submitted to the Lord Chancellor. We have a higher opinion of Mr. Boot's intelligence than to suppose that he imagines Clause 2 of the draft to be a menace to his interests, or even that it represents the opinion of the drug-trade. He is as well aware as anyone that the demand made in the draft to the effect that the selling, dispensing, and compounding of medicines should be the monopoly of qualified persons was a mere sporting effort to which druggists generally responded by saying, "It would be nice if we could get it, but we never will." The more serious members of the trade positively resented that demand, and the clause is dead. Mr. Boot's resurrection of it we take as fair warning to amateur politicians to confine themselves to legitimate and possible reforms. The first thing to be aimed at is to secure complete application of the principle of the Pharmacy Act—namely, the qualification of those who keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, and compounding poisons—and in order to get this the directors of limited companies keeping open shop should be chemists and druggists registered as the Pharmacy Act requires. Mr. Boot seems to be as little desirous as the Pharmaceutical Council of meeting that contention. Unlike them, however, he has a policy, which is to get all outside pharmacy who deal in pharmaceutical goods to think that registered chemists and druggists are seeking a monopoly, which policy may do harm to the registered men.

MESSRS. B. KRIEGSFELD & Co., cigarette specialists, Lower Mosley Street, Manchester, send us an illustrated price-list of their products which is a marvel in get-up. The book, which consists of forty-four pages and measures 12 inches by 4, surely runs the whole gamut of cigarette-production. Every second page contains coloured reproductions of the firm's hundred-and-one different varieties of cigarettes and tobaccos. To chemists who trade in this important side-line the book will prove interesting.

British Medical Association.

LAST week "the handmaid of Medicine" had her annual outing at Plymouth; this week Lady Medicine herself is having a change at Portsmouth. The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the British Medical Association began on August 1. At 9.30 A.M. the Council met in the Town Hall Chamber, and at 11 they adjourned to St. Mary's Church, or St. John's R.C. Cathedral. Three hours afterwards the Town Hall was again sought, when, in the absence from illness of Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, the retiring President, the chair was taken by Dr. Robert Saundby (President of the Council), and in due time he introduced Dr. J. Ward Cousins, the President. The report of the Council and financial statement were received and adopted.

Mr. VICTOR HORSLEY came on the scene with a motion to the effect that any draft Bill for the amendment of the Medical Acts shall contain provision for further direct representation of the profession on the General Medical Council, and for the establishment of a one-portal system of qualifying-examination, which was agreed to, as was also a resolution deprecating the support given by Sir William Priestley in the House of Commons to the Midwives Bill, and another resolution was passed condemning the conduct of medical officers of the Coventry Provident Dispensary. In the evening Dr. Ward Cousins delivered his address, which was "A Sketch of the Century's Progress in Medicine and Surgery." We cannot plunge into it this week, but now deal with

The Annual Exhibition

which was held in the Drill-hall, a large building, close to the Reception-room. The exhibitors did not seem to be so numerous as usual, and some who were catalogued we could not discover at all on Tuesday. Possibly they turned up later in the week. Complaints were heard that business was dull, but better things were hoped for as the days went on. Taken as a whole, the exhibition was a bright affair; but the exhibits were more of medical than pharmaceutical interest, as might be expected. We will endeavour to classify them.

NUTRITIOUS.

G. VAN ABBOT & SONS had a tempting display of dyspeptic and diabetic-food dainties: gluten bread, biscuits, rolls, soups, jellies, and chocolates. Soya biscuits were also present, and biscuits containing 5 gr. of hypophosphite of lime in each, prepared on the recommendation of Mr. W. Adams, of the Orthopaedic Hospital, for rickety or consumptive children.

MELLIN'S FOOD (LIMITED), besides the usual list of their food-preparations, had teething-pads and clinical and nursery thermometers. The literature portion—an important branch of the Mellin business—was reinforced by the display of an "engagement-slate," which was claimed to be of especial value to doctors. The AYLESBURY DAIRY COMPANY (LIMITED) are sending out their dietetic products in a new vacuum-stoppered bottle. They now supply four varieties of Koumiss—in the new, sparkling, or old stages.

Hommel's hæmatogen was shown and its properties demonstrated by NICOLAY & Co. CEREBOS (LIMITED) had a small but tasty show of cerebos salt and pepsalia. M. HOFF had his usual show of malt-extract, about which nothing new can be said except that it is still as popular as ever. W. GLENDINNING & SON (LIMITED) showed in a pretty and nicely-decorated stand their beef-and-malt wine, and also a ferruginous quinine-wine prepared by Dr. Serravallo, of Trieste. The base of this tonic is said to be Hungarian wine containing 13.845 per cent. of absolute alcohol, and pyrophosphate of iron and quinine are present in regulated quantities. The MALTINE MANUFACTURING had an excellent position opposite the main entrance. Their "liquid peptonoids" was the preparation *de résistance*. It is maintaining its position as a dietetic auxiliary of great usefulness. Their souvenir, which they present annually at these meetings, took this year the form of a nicely illustrated brochure describing the most perfect of England's ten fleets—the Channel Squadron. The ANGLO-SWISS MILK COMPANY were making a good use of the report of the *British Medical*

Journal Analytical Commission on Condensed Milks, which stated that their "Milkmaid" and "Ideal" brands of unsweetened milk were entitled to first place, the former being adopted as a standard—"the original condensed milk introduced about thirty years since." TAYLOR & SONS had a fresh-looking, attractive stall with sterilised milk-cream, and milk humanised by the Dr. Gaertner process.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & Co. exhibited for the first time Wampole's extract of cod-liver oil, a new introduction into this country, but a preparation which has been in vogue in America for twenty years. The preparation is said to contain all the alkaloidal and other constituents of the oil in unaltered form, the oleaginous matter being eliminated. The preparation contains, in addition, extract of malt, extract of wild-cherry bark, and hypophosphites. WM. GAYMER & SON had a stand devoted to their Norfolk cyder, which is excellent, and can be had sweet or dry. SCOTT & BOWNE (LIMITED) called special attention to the importance of glycerin as a constituent of Scott's emulsion. They have not said much about this hitherto, but they wish it to be understood that the sweetness of the emulsion is not due to sugar, but to the 16 per cent. of glycerin which it contains, and for which they claim the advantages of prevention of rancidity and avoidance of flatulence. CADBURY'S COCOA was there as usual. The last has been, they tell us, the heaviest cocoa-season ever known. CALLARD & Co. showed new constipation-cakes, made from coarse wheatmeal, and, notwithstanding a slight admixture of senna, not in the least unpalatable. NESTLÉ'S SWISS MILK presented no new feature, except an excellent series of photographs of the factories in Switzerland. HOVIS BREAD FLOUR COMPANY (LIMITED) had their usual display. They tell us that they have an infants' food in preparation which will embody the germ-principle of the Hovis bread. HALL'S WINE was, as usual, an excellent and appetising display, Mr. H. J. Hall being in attendance. The points emphasised were that Hall's wine is a direct preparation of the coca-leaves, and that the Keystone meat-and-malt wine is made from the Liebig Company's extract.

PROTENE COMPANY (LIMITED) make various foods prepared from milk-products. The fat and sugar are first taken out of the milk, the salts and proteids being left, the salts principally consisting of phosphates. This is then prepared in the form of biscuits, bread, jellies, custards, jams, &c., and is said to be specially nourishing in cases after recovery from serious operations. Patients who do not fancy anything at all nourishing can be induced very easily to take a quantity of Protene jelly, or some Protene sponge-cake, and the company's representative informed us that the preparation has been largely taken up in homes for inebriates. The Protene flour dissolves easily in alcohol, and a small quantity administered in increasing doses gives nourishment without the patient being aware of its presence.

BOVRIL (LIMITED) had a small show principally devoted to Virol. This preparation they are particularly recommending for children, and a pamphlet which they issue on the subject tends to show that if Virol had been used the 231,603 children who, according to the Registrar-General's report, died in 1897, would many of them perhaps have been, alive now.

BRAND & Co. (LIMITED) had a striking exhibit of their specialities for invalids. Amongst the latest of their preparations is Brand's meat-juice, a liquid preparation put up in watch-shaped bottles, and said to be made of the juice of the finest English meat, containing the albumen uncoagulated, together with the nutritive properties ready for immediate use. Beef-tea tabules are also new, and Brand's fever-food, a combination of beef-essence, cream, and yolk of egg forms an agreeable example of a concentrated albuminous food, and is not likely to be refused by even the most fastidious patient.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. DAVIDSON had a large and attractive stand showing all kinds of sight-testing apparatus, besides a series of twenty artificial eyes, illustrating various ophthalmic diseases, and designed for the use of surgeons for demonstration in the clinics. The Davidson double optometer is a testing-instrument in which the lenses are inserted on dials in the order in which they are used. By revolving the dial lenses of varying power are brought in front of the patient's eye.

J. DEFRIES & SONS (LIMITED) had a new har-filter, with an accelerated filtering capacity, which should prove useful to those chemists who push a saline-draught trade at this season. They have also an exhaust-filter for domestic use, which should sell. The newest thing in baths is the chromopathic sun-bath lately instituted by the Municipality of Harrogate, photographs of which were shown. The rays of the sun are directed through coloured lenses upon different parts of the body. An electric BLACKMAN VENTILATING-FAN was creating a pleasant draught in the vicinity of the Radiant Heat show. We were informed by the company's representative that one of their fans had been recently constructed for Messrs. Ransom, of Hitchin, to dry roots and herbs.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD H. HAMILTON & Co. were pushing their "Shell Brand" floor-polish, which has been in use for ten years and now seeks a larger market. The difficulty of procuring pure beeswax in the open market was shown by the contrast of some fine specimens of wax imported by Mr. Hamilton from West Africa with a sample found to contain only 40 per cent. of pure wax. Specimens of Madagascar, Chili, and Jamaica waxes were also exhibited.

TWYFORDS (LIMITED) had a large exhibit of enamelled clay articles, such as bed-pans, and a disquieting show of pathological operating-tables and *post-mortem* tables.

The BELLA-WATTEE TEA COMPANY showed the patent teapot which, they claim, prevents the extraction of the tannin and the bitter flavour caused by the over-infusion of the tea. H. K. LEWIS and H. KEMPTON had stalls devoted to medical and surgical books. BOYD & Co. took advantage of the occasion to bring under notice the Doctor's Ulster, the Eiderdon Rug, and Naquatum, "a new all-wool, porous, and yet perfectly water-proof material." A paraform steriliser for urethral instruments was introduced by EVANS & WORMULL.

SANITARY.

Of the SANITAS COMPANY (LIMITED) there is nothing new to be said. The "Dictionary of Hygiene," by Kingzett and Homfray, was, we learned, in frequent inquiry by medical officers of health. It would probably interest the medical friends of some chemists. It is a small brochure of just over 100 pages, and costs 2s. 6d., but the company would quote special terms.

RONUK (LIMITED) had a neat little show of their sanitary polishers and cleansers.

The LIVERPOOL LINT COMPANY, who state that they are now the only firm who make a sheet wadding, had their usual exhibit of antiseptic dressings. Splint-padding, which is a combination of absorbent wool and carbonised tow between layers of gauze, is a very nice soft dressing, and some forms of the firm's absorbent wool are almost a facsimile of gamgee.

JAYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The periodical renewal of the Admiralty contracts is some criterion of the progress of these products in public estimation. Chemists are advised to look into the merits of "Branalcane," which is used for painting in diphtheria and allied affections. A triple-milled carbolic soap containing the pure acid is also a good thing.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co. (LIMITED) presented Izal in its many forms. The crude oil from which the purified Izal is obtained was shown, and Izal oil perles, disinfecting-powder, and surgical dressings were all there. A large amount of literature was on view, and an official-looking document, which contained copies of letters from the War Office, Her Majesty's Office of Works, and the Admiralty, proved Izal's official adoption by the Government.

BIBULOUS.

The APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED) were introducing the new "Johannis" potash and lithia waters, the former containing $7\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of the bicarbonate, and the latter 1 gr. of lithium carbonate. "Apenta" goes along merrily with an increase of something over 12,000 bottles a month over the output of last summer. There was also a photograph of the staff employed at the springs in their native costume.

The KRONTHAL COMPANY (LIMITED) were presenting a pleasing pamphlet, illustrated in colours, of a circular tour through the Kronthal valley, copies of which they would supply to chemists who are interested in the waters of the

three Kronthal springs. A specially interesting page in this book is a facsimile reproduction of an old receipt of Messrs. J. Schewpe & Co. written a hundred years ago.

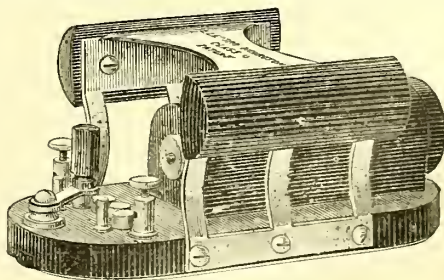
The CONDAL WATER COMPANY (LIMITED) had a show of their aperient water, in conjunction with which was Orezza water, the ferruginous water imported from Corsica by MARK WHITWILL, SON & JUDGE.

INGRAM & ROYLE (LIMITED) gave special prominence to the natural Sprüdel salt, which they recommend in powder for tropical climates in preference to the effervescing crystals. S. KUTNOW & Co. (LIMITED) surrounded a model of their trade-mark (the stag on top of the mountain) with an assortment of their Carlsbad powder. Side-lines were Pulvis Kutnovii Anti-Asthmaticus, and cigarettes of the same. The BOROUGH OF LEAMINGTON SPA drew attention to themselves by means of photographic views of the borough and district and free samples of the waters. These mineral waters were shown natural, concentrated, and aerated. Leamington has two springs, one saline and the other chalybeate. The advantages of "Sparklets" were being keenly investigated by everybody, and the representatives of AERATORS (LIMITED) were kept busy. The hot weather made this and the stand of IDRIS (LIMITED) the most popular resorts of the exhibition. Idris had a nice corner just by the doorway, and Mr. Ashton was feverishly distributing lemonjuice-drinks to thirsty wayfarers. HUNYADI JANOS goes on increasing. The mammoth show-bottles have been much appreciated by many chemists who have had them, so Mr. Saxlehner's representative told us.

FELTOE & SMITH (LIMITED) were there with their limejuice cordial and lemon-squash; and STOWER'S LIME-JUICE CORDIAL was given a good show by A. Riddle & Co. The latter was one of the prettiest displays in the exhibition, being decorated with marguerites and various ferns, and gaily hung with ribbons and flowers. The entire stand has been purchased by a leading preserve-manufacturer. A telegram from Osborne, asking the company to send to the royal cellars a dozen bottles of Stower's limejuice cordial, was given a prominent position.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S (LIMITED) used the same elegant pavilion which they had at Edinburgh last year. All the well-known specialities for which A. & H. are famous were there; but a new feature, the idea coming from America, was the serving-out of their No. 2 infants' food in the form of ice-cream. This was a particularly grateful preparation, and was much indulged in by parched sightseers. The firm have been lately appointed sole agents for Peptone Cornelis, and had a show of this article on their stand. The Allenbury soaps, of which there are from forty to fifty different medical varieties, were prominently shown. These soaps are all made and milled at Bethnal Green. The Allenbury "Universal" thermometer seemed a lot for the shilling which was asked for it, for it was constructed to act as a clinical thermometer or for the use of bath or bed room. Fifty-eight different kinds of jubes and pastilles were glistening in the electric glare; these can be made to any formula. Attention was drawn to the fact that the gelatin-coated pills have now no unsightly pin-hole, as used to be the case with gelatinised pills. Pharmaceutical plants, such as *Digitalis purpurea*, *Conium maculatum*, and *Atropa belladonna*, placed round the stand added to the general distinction.



The resources of their surgical-instrument department were well represented by a brilliant exhibit distinct from that devoted to their pharmaceutical department. An American torsion dispensing-balance in a handsome nickel and glass

case was interesting. It was sensitive to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., and is said to weigh up to 4 oz. The "Allenburys" Pasteniser, which sells at 6s. 6d., is one of the best of this class of apparatus now in active demand, and the firm made on this occasion a special feature of the "Electro-Neurotone," intended for the application of electricity in massage. The latest model is illustrated on the preceding page.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co. had as usual a large and exhaustive show. A new line was shown in Tenna cordial, very attractively put up in 1-lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., and 4 oz. bottles, which was intended to be taken up by the doctors for prescribing in preference to more widely-advertised nostrums of the present day. Serums were present in great variety, the latest being Anti-tubercle and Coley's mixture of erysipelas and prodigious toxins for the treatment of sarcoma. Takadiastase and its compounds were also shown, and various antiseptic specialties, such as euformal and euthymol; nuclein, a non-poisonous germicide for oral and hypodermic administration and hematic hypophosphites, a clear syrupy liquid specially useful in debility, malnutrition, and anemia.

Amongst the most notable must be placed the show of FAIRCHILD BROTHERS & FOSTER. The products of this firm are all well known, but the arrangement and taste displayed were attractive, and the gentleman in charge was kept busy explaining the properties of pepsin, pantothen, trypsin, and the multitude of other digestive products which have become so popular with medical men.

The synthetic preparations of Schering, Kalle & Co., the Naftalan-Gesellschaft Magdeburg and the Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-fabrikation, of Berlin, were done full justice to by A. & M. ZIMMERMAN; and the FORMALIN HYGIENIC COMPANY (LIMITED) on the same stand showed the formalin preparations; Tuillat's autoclave, by means of which large quantities of formaldehyde can be quickly generated; and Glutol, an antiseptic powder.

The BAYER COMPANY (LIMITED) had a triangular-shaped show of their preparations. Trional and Lycetol were present in syphon. These substances, although insoluble in water, are easily soluble in oxycarbonated water under pressure, and the medicine is thus agreeably administered to the patient, 2 gr. being contained in each ounce of aerated water. Enrophen, the iodoform-substitute, was said to be very popular. The newest remedy is Aspirin, a substitute for the salicylates.

THOMAS CHRISTY & Co., who announced their identity by means of *facias* of coloured cichons, gave a brave show of their many preparations. Pictet's ethyl-chloride was shown in its latest and best form, and a new line of fluorine preparations were given prominent place. These are all for external use, Fluor-Rhenmin being for rheumatism, Epidermin for skin-diseases, and Antitussin for whooping-cough. Lyptol, a mixture of petroleum-jelly, mercuric chloride, oil of eucalyptus, formalin, and benzo boric acid, is put forward as a perfect antiseptic ointment for surgical use.

Chinosol in its numerous forms was shown by Mr. B. KUHN. With regard to chinosol, we note in a recent issue of the *Lancet* that Dr. A. MacGregor, of Queen Street, Berkeley Square, states that he has used chinosol in phthisis with remarkably effective results. After treatment with small doses, the physical signs and symptoms of the pulmonary disease almost entirely disappeared. Argentol, a new combination of silver and chinosol, was shown in powder form. This compound is used as a dusting-powder for wounds and skin-diseases. Lenigallol was also shown in powder form; it is a mild and non-irritating preparation of pyrogallol. Tannalbin was present in powder and in tablets, colchi-sal in capsules, and beta-ol in liniment, ethyl-chloride in glass tubes and cylinders, and anesthetic in metal cylinders.

Mr. WILLIAM MARTINDALE made a tasteful show of a large number of his pharmaceutical specialties and improvements. Dr. Harrison Martindale's urine-test case, which we have previously described, is a marvel of compactness. One of its most ingenious features is the combination of an albuminometer, ureameter, and saccharometer, and sells at 17s. 6d. with reagents. The house is now specialising in preparations for histological study and research, including a series of nearly 200 micro-chemical reagents. Hermetically-sealed tubes of saline solution, sterile and ready for intravenous injection, will be welcomed by surgeons, and by chemists on their behalf. The new demand for a surgical lubricant of a non-greasy type has

been well met in a sterilised glycerinated jelly, and an antiseptic soap jelly in collapsible tubes is convenient. The new morphine-derivatives—dionin, peronin, and heroin—were also on view.

BURGOYNE, BURRIDGES & Co. showed a number of new products on behalf of the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden. These were chiefly "Collargolum," which is soluble metallic silver, and "Hyrgolium," a corresponding water-soluble mercury. These seem to be iodo-compounds of the metals indicated, and are introduced into the system either by innction as ointment, hypodermically, or by the mouth in capsule. They are said to enter the lymphatics and become dissolved in the blood, disinfecting the entire body in septicæmia and in septic complications. A new local anæsthetic is "acoin," believed to be a synthetic cocaine, and compared with that alkaloid it is said to be non-poisonous and of much more lasting effect. Xeroform (bismuth-tri-bromphenate), "the iodoform of the future," was specially emphasised, and there was a series of very fine specimens of the numerous synthetical products of the Dresden firm.

MACKAY, MACKAY & Co. (LIMITED) made a special feature of their glycerin-tinctures, which work out at about half the price of the ordinary tinctures. Their well-known bismuth-mixtures and medicinal preparations of cerium had also a good place. WYLEYS (LIMITED) had a good exhibit of pharmaceutical specialties and preparations. Glycerin-tinctures for hospital use were being pushed forward, and a new form of antiseptic soap called "Saplette," which contained thymol and lavender, and was put up in powder form in a nicely-decorated tin with perforated lid. The special points of C. J. HEWLETT & SON'S exhibit were a series of pathological test-solutions, including the alkaline-bismuth test for sugar in urine, and the trichloroacetic-acid test for albumen, which will detect in the cold 1 in 200,000. A number of "new remedies" included good specimens of isphagu, much used in India in dysentery, and worthy of more attention in this country. The VITORE COMPANY'S (LIMITED) ore is mined from a dried-up spring, and, after preparation, produces a chalybeate water. The PHARMACIE INTERNATIONALE, Hamburg, was represented by Messrs. Arthur & Co., who have shown Bromanum for some years at these meetings. They now claim attention for Sinochinol, a non-toxic derivative of quinine, which is said to possess advantages over that alkaloid in the treatment of malaria. MAJOR & Co. (LIMITED) had a small exhibit of their eucryl preparations, combining phenol and pine products, for use in bath and toilet form.

A new-comer to these exhibitions was the TIMOTHY WHITE COMPANY, who had a large and attractive show of galenic and chemical preparations, surgical instruments, and dressings. Crude drugs, such as aloes, gum benzoin, pepsin, and strychnine in large crystals, were nicely shown in glass dishes, while such specialties as coca-wine and cod-liver oil were present in elaborately-got-up show-jars. Amongst the novelties in surgical instruments were Doyen's new clamp forceps and a guillotine with a revolving cutter. The company were acting as agents for Messrs. Lynch & Co., of Aldersgate Street, and also for the Instrata warmers.

A good show of Messrs. W. R. Warner & Co.'s specialties was made by F. NEWBERRY & SON, among which were noted Warner's antiseptic pastilles, made from Dr. Carl Sella's formula, and a few additions to the line of granular effervescent salts. The hypodermic lentiforms seemed to interest the medical men. Tono-sumbol cordial was not allowed to be overlooked, nor was the new pill of Dr. Goodell's recipe—pil. sumbol. comp. Special attention was being drawn to a new hypodermic syringe, invented by Dr. C. A. Dennis. The entire instrument is made of nickel-plated metal, and can thus be sterilised without trouble, as there is neither leather nor rubber washer on the piston, the latter being one solid piece of metal. Each syringe is packed in an aluminium case, with outside cover, containing, in addition, two needles and four tablet-tubes. The price is 12s. 6d., complete.

SURGICAL.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON could not possibly be missed. They occupied a prominent site near the entrance, and a new showcase of black carved ebony, as solid and substantial looking as we might expect from Aldersgate Street, attracted

attention at once. In the centre of this showcase was a large mirror, in front of which was a massive brass stand with glass shelves, bearing a great assortment of surgical instruments and antiseptic dressings. The enumeration of only a portion of these occupied nearly eight pages of the official catalogue. Maw's corner seemed to possess a magnetic attraction for the medical visitors. Acæsthetic-inhalers coquetted with antitoxin-syringes and artificial limbs, eyes, and noses. Trusses drooped gloomily over bright metal-lined minor-operation instrument-cases, and Doyen's leperotomy-speculum seemed quite at home beside Heath's snares for nasal polypi and superfluous tonsils. Such old friends as Maw's patent clinical thermometers and Dr. Maw's clinical charts were well to the fore.

JOHN WEISS & Co.'s most interesting article was a model operating-table in nickelled steel, with gearing for altering height or for placing the table on wheels, hot-water tanks, &c. An improved guillotine (Mackenzie's) had a fork-projection on the top to catch the tonsil and keep it in position while the operation is being performed. Numerous airtight brass and iron enamelled cabinets specially fitted for ophthalmic instruments were shown, and copper sterilisers on brass stands in various sizes. A new vaccine-case (measuring only 8 inches by 4), specially made for a doctor, was constructed of solid metal with folding lids, and contained dressings, soap, spirit-lamp, steriliser, and everything requisite for vaccination.

The articles shown by the DOWSING RADIANT HEAT COMPANY (LIMITED) do not, perhaps, come under a strictly surgical heading, but they were decidedly medical. The Dowsing radiant heat and light bath was shown in various forms, the chief type being a complete bed, on which the patient is placed, and which has electric heaters fixed on movable arms on either side. The heat is produced by electricity at a temperature of 2,000°, and the rays of heat produce on the body the effect of a sun-bath. Screens of metal gauze or coloured glass are used, on occasion, to cut off or absorb certain of the luminous rays; and a small apparatus was shown for applying the rays to various parts of the body, such as the face, neck, shoulder, knee, or hand. Besides those for strictly medical use, electric radiators were shown for heating consulting-rooms, hospitals, or private houses.

MAYER & MELTZER had a big exhibit of surgical and scientific instruments. A large range of urine-testing instruments was seen, and M. & M.'s auto-enema—which can be used with one hand, the bulb forming a handle, by means of which the nozzle is kept in position—is very ingenious and useful. A special show of induction-coils, specially constructed for x-ray work, was shown by J. R. PENNING. Fluorescent screens, intensifying screens, and the newest Crookes's focusing-tubes were also in evidence, and compressed oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen were there bottled up. Patent appliances for the lame or the deformed were demonstrated by the O'CONNOR EXTENSION COMPANY. DOWN BROTHERS had their usual important display of surgical instruments and a completely fitted out aseptic operation-theatre. AMIRAL SOAP, for reducing corpulency (*pour faire maigrir*), was interesting the doctors and their lady friends. HARRY W. COX (LIMITED) had a show of English-made goods for x-ray work. This firm supplies everything required for radiography work, and their new catalogue includes a concise and practical introduction to that science. J. G. INGRAM & SON presented their seamless-rubber preparations in a neat and compact stand. The "Vonda" syringe and douche, the "Oeah" douche, and the "Stéol" pocket-syringe were the most recent additions.

An interesting show of surgical instruments and dressings was made by J. H. MONTAGUE. Amongst the many curios to be noted were a patent atmo-therme steriliser, which we were assured would absolutely sterilise a pound of cotton wool in five minutes, and Flux's inhalers for administering NO gas by the open method. The latter are simply tubes of celluloid, with an indiarubber edging for mouthpiece. The gas is poured in, and the anaesthesia produced with free access of air, contrary to the usual method. On the stand were many good skiagraphs, one showing a knee taken the day before, and another the same knee a day after, fracture. Another demonstrated the swallowing of a halfpenny—the first showing the coin in the œsophagus, the second the same coin in the stomach, and the third its arrival into the intestines. The "Beraudine" wool and "Petanelle" fabrics of BRION,

PATÉ, BURKE & Co. were also noted. "Beraudine" disinfecting-powder and "Petanelle" cot-blankets (deodorant and absorbent) are the latest. Traumatol is a new antiseptic powder lately put on the market by this firm. Hartmann's wood-wool dressings were present in even greater force than usual. Compressed "Mulpa" dressing is a compact article lately introduced by the SANITARY WOOD-WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED) for military purposes. Wood-wool napkins are re-christened "Bapkins," and ocular demonstration was given of the absorbent properties of a new cotton-wool.

Spectacle-makers at Greenwich.

BY invitation of the Astronomer-Royal, the Master, Wardens, and members of the Spectacle-makers' Company had the privilege of inspecting the instruments at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the afternoon of July 28. The company numbered about two hundred, and were received in the Octagon Room by Mr. Christie, the Astronomer-Royal, where afternoon tea was served. They were then taken in groups round the various departments by members of the staff. A very fine building has recently been erected in which the principal instrument is a photographic equatorial telescope presented by Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S. This instrument, made by Sir Howard Gubb, has a most ingenious clock-arrangement, whereby, when it is adjusted to any particular celestial body, the image of that body as seen through the telescope remains stationary throughout the day in spite of the movement of the earth. This is secured by the finely-adjusted clock at the base of the telescope, which actuates the ponderous instrument. This clock is connected electrically with an ordinary pendulum clock, and should the telescope clock get by the twentieth of a second out of time this is immediately corrected by the electrical connection. In the new building are the Astronomer-Royal's private offices, and accommodation is provided for the exceedingly extensive library. It is unnecessary for us to describe the different kinds of work carried on in the Observatory, but the visit enabled those who were so fortunate as to be present to realise that the astronomical observations are ultimately reduced to one practical application—namely, the examination of Admiralty chronometers. There are roomfuls of these in the Observatory all ticking, and few showing exactly the same time although they are the most valuable instruments obtainable. The Astronomer Royal and his staff do not regulate these chronometers but make reports on their speed and condition. The chronometers are exposed for days to a temperature of 100° F. or more, as well as at a normal temperature and at a point near zero, their speed at each being noted, and the chronometer-makers adjust the instruments according to the reports. Of course, the Observatory's contributions to astronomical science during the past two centuries have been enormous, but the fact is apt to be overlooked that in the official sense the Observatory exists to mark time for the British Empire. In this connection it may interest our readers to know that the Greenwich meridian is a brass covered glass tube inserted at a height of about 5 feet in the wall of the court of the Observatory, and the ball which falls daily on the tower at 1 P.M. is a leather-covered ball on a wood frame. It is pulled up before the hour, and an electric current releases it.

After the inspection the company dined, by invitation of the Wardens and Master, at the Ship Hotel. Amongst those immediately supporting the Chairman were the Astronomer-Royal, Sir Horatio Davies, M.P., Hon. Allan Gibbs, M.P., Sir Fortescue Flannery, M.P., Sir Robert S. Ball, F.R.S., Col. and Sheriff Clifford Probyn, Sir Robert Hunter, &c. Amongst the company we observed Dr. H. T. Maw, Mr. Grey (Botwright & Grey), Mr. H. C. Kemp, Dr. Lindsay Johnson, Dr. Walsley, and Miss Frances S. Troulan (the only lady Fellow of the Company). Speeches followed the banquet, the Master and Clerk being highly complimented on the manner in which they have assisted in carrying out the examination-scheme. In the course of the evening Miss Troulan's health was proposed, and she received a bouquet from the Master, compliments which she acknowledged in a brief speech.

New Companies & Company News.

SECCO FILMS (BRITISH AND COLONIAL) (LIMITED).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To manufacture and deal in all photographic materials.

PHOTO-ENAMEL (LIMITED).—Capital 120,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (20,000 preference). Objects: To enter into an agreement with J. Ornstein, and to manufacture and deal in photo-enamel, chemicals, and photographic materials.

GAUNTLETT SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on business as soap-boilers, dealers in saponaceous compounds, disinfectants, and household, cleansing, detergent, and toilet requisites. Table A. mainly applies.

FOWLER, FURNESS & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 25*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of chemical and other manure makers, cake and seed merchants, &c., carried on by John Fowler & Co. at Thornaby-on-Tees and elsewhere.

LIVERINE (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the businesses of dog and poultry food makers, and dealers in animal medicines, drugs, chemicals, &c., carried on at Grimsby as "The Liverine Company" and as "Gordon & King." The first directors are T. King (manager) and J. F. King (secretary). Qualification, 30*l.* No remuneration as directors. Registered office, Eleanor Street, Great Grimsby.

J. C. RITSON (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of James C. Ritson, chemist and druggist, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The subscribers are:—J. O. Ritson, chemist; G. H. Ritson, cabinet-maker; Mrs. A. R. M. Ritson; Mrs. M. Ritson; Miss C. W. Ritson; F. W. Ritson, medical student; and J. O. Ritson, jun., chemist—all of 13 Burdon Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 30 Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DAVISON AND PICKERING (LIMITED).—Capital 40,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Newcastle-on-Tyne, as "Davison and Pickering," and to carry on business as grocers, provision merchants, druggists, &c. The first directors are:—H. Davison and R. Pickering, grocers, of Dispensary Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne (both permanent directors), and G. Pickering, cashier, of 35 Clayton Park Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office: Dispensary Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WALLACE & MCINTYRE (LIMITED).—Registered at Edinburgh. Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale, retail, and manufacturing chemists and druggists. The subscribers are:—D. Y. McIntyre, 27 Howard Place, Edinburgh, retired merchant; D. Wallace, traveller, and W. Wallace, clerk, Starbank Place, Trinity, Edinburgh; J. S. Martin, 22 Edna Place, Edinburgh, traveller; Mrs. J. McIntyre, 27 Howard Place, Edinburgh; J. Brown, 122 George Street, Edinburgh, accountant; and G. Miller, 54 Temple Park Crescent, Edinburgh, gentleman. Registered without articles of association.

HOYLAND (LIMITED).—Registered at Dublin. Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To manufacture and deal in artificial teeth. The subscribers are:—A. E. Hoyland, 45 Dublin Road, Belfast, dental assistant; D. Boyd, 25 North Street, Belfast, chemist; F. G. Rattie, 80 Shankill Road, Belfast, dental assistant; A. Ansell, 55 North Street, Belfast, jeweller; Mrs. E. Hoyland, 45 Dublin Road, Belfast; J. Seawright, Toberhaney, co. Armagh, manufacturer; and W. J. Seawright, Avenue Road, Lurgan, co. Armagh, manufacturer. The number of directors is to be three. A. Hoyland is the first. Qualification, twenty-five shares. Registered office, 45 Dublin Road, Belfast.

THE UNITED ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED) announce an interim dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on the preference shares.

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the first half of this year.

SPRATT'S PATENT.—The directors of Spratt's Patent (Limited) have declared an interim dividend for the six months ended June 30 on the ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

BRITISH MEDICINAL-CAPSULES COMPANY (LIMITED).—In the High Court of Justice on July 29, in an action by a debenture-holder named Cohen, it was explained that the company issued twenty-five first-mortgage and fifty-four second debentures, and Mr. Justice Byrne was asked to make an order declaring that the plaintiff was entitled to a charge on the undertaking of the company. This he agreed to, and directed the customary accounts and inquiries.

PHILLIPS, HOSKINS & Co. (LIMITED).—In the High Court of Justice on July 29, Mr. Hoskins, on behalf of himself and other debenture-holders, claimed a charge on the assets of this company of soap-makers, which is in liquidation, and Mr. Justice Byrne made the order, and directed the usual accounts and inquiries, subject to the production of a consent-hrief on behalf of the liquidator, or a formal withdrawal of the defence, which contested the validity of the debentures.

MAYPOLE SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).—An extraordinary general meeting of this company was held on Monday, at the Holborn Restaurant, for the purpose of liquidating and reconstructing the company, at which Mr. F. M. Holt (Chairman of the company) presided. Mr. A. H. Deakin, the managing director, thanked the large number of provincial shareholders, particularly, who had shown their confidence in the board by sending in proxies in favour of the reconstruction scheme. Proceeding to the affairs of the company, he said the net profit, without the advertising, for the year 1898, after payment of all expenses except advertising, had been 18,500*l.* He valued the stock, book-debts, &c., at something like 20,000*l.*, without taking the goodwill into account. The company had spent upwards of 100,000*l.* on advertising. He suggested that the company should not only be reconstructed but reorganised. It was proposed to make an assessment of 2*s.* on the preference shares and 1*s.* on the ordinary shares of the new company, payable in small instalments, so that they might not be inconvenienced. The present debenture-holders were willing to accept debentures in the new company, and a very large number of the unsecured creditors had signified their willingness to join in the scheme and accept second-mortgage debentures for their debts. The net result would be that they would start afresh with a working-capital of upwards of 30,000*l.* As level-headed business-men, he hoped they would join hands in the reconstruction scheme. He did not anticipate any difficulty from the unsecured creditors. The liabilities were from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*, and the assets were about 20,000*l.* Mr. T. Rawle said he had never heard a more unsatisfactory statement submitted to a meeting of shareholders. It would be useless asking for an adjournment until the sense of the meeting had been taken whether it was in the interests of the shareholders to furnish this further assessment, which would produce another 10,000*l.* He would like to know what was the amount of the unsecured liabilities, and how much of the first issue of the 25,000*l.* debentures represented money which came into the pockets of the company. Mr. C. W. Hampton remarked that not a word had been said as to the Maypole Company having guaranteed the dividend of the Auxiliary Soap Company. He thought the money had been squandered most disgracefully. (Hear, hear.) A shareholder asked whether the Chairman and managing director were willing to pay their quota of the assessment. Mr. Deakin said they would certainly be prepared to do so. Of the 25,000*l.* debenture issue, 15,500*l.* had been issued for cash, which was in the business. As to the Auxiliary Company, it was registered, and some 2,000 shares only issued. The company were supposed to hold all the other shares, and were liable to pay 6 per cent. on them. The whole of the working-capital had gone in advertising, not only in this country, but in Australia, South Africa, and other parts of the world. As to the other business done by the company, they had been selling toilet-soap and other articles. In fact, they had sold as much as 10 tons of one of these soaps in ten days, but they had not enough capital to push the sale. After some further discussion the meeting stood adjourned to August 22.

Correspondence.

In writing letters for publication correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.

Standards for Drugs.

SIR,—It was a matter of regret to many that lack of time prevented adequate discussion of the paper on this subject, communicated to the British Pharmaceutical Conference by Messrs. Moor and Cribb. The question is of vital importance to the drug-trade, wholesale and retail alike. Whether the Pharmacopœia is a legal standard under the Food and Drugs Act may be left to lawyers to decide; but to the lay mind it would seem that a book which is the official standard under the Pharmacy Act must at least be good evidence in prosecutions under another Act framed by the same Legislature. However that may be, most of us are willing that our products should be tried by the Pharmacopœia, interpreted by the light of common sense, and with an intelligent appreciation of the exigencies of commerce with regard to storage, deterioration, and the effect of variations of temperature. In some cases the official processes for assay need slight modification, but alternative methods cannot be indiscriminately used, unless the results obtainable are directly comparable with those obtained by the pharmacopœial methods. For instance, in the standardisation of the preparations of ipecacuanha, it has been shown that there is undoubtedly waste of alkaloid in the B.P. process, but although in the interests of exact chemical and medical science it is highly desirable that the improved methods which have been suggested should be adopted in future editions of the Pharmacopœia, for the present commercial samples must stand or fall, according as they conform to the official tests or not. For supposing a manufacturer adjusts the strength of his preparations by the official process, and the Public Analyst judges them by, say, Naylor's method, the preparations will be found by the latter to be over strength, and in pharmacy it is as criminal to make things too strong as too weak. The case of the liquid extract of nux vomica is different. Here it is directed that the impure precipitate of ferrocyanide of strychnine shall be washed until free from bitterness, which direction, if followed conscientiously, may result in almost the whole of the strychnine being lost, and the extract condemned. There are other details which require modification to ensure success with this somewhat difficult process, and I trust all analysts have studied or will study the valuable paper on this subject by Harvey, which appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in January of this year (page 61).

A third class of official preparations are those for the analysis of which no directions are given—for example, Gregory's powder. Some extraordinary results have been obtained in the analysis of this powder, samples which have been prepared in exact conformity with the Pharmacopœia having been reported adulterated with carbonate of magnesia to a considerable extent.

For a full discussion of this subject I would refer those interested to a paper by J. C. Umney (*C. & D.*, vol. liii., page 515, September, 1898).

With regard to the Conference paper, it was admittedly rather suggestive than decisive, and it is not my intention to criticise it in detail. One point may, however, be noted. Under malt-extract it is stated that "the sample must be capable of converting its own weight of starch in ten minutes." No temperature at which this is to be tried is given, nor is the kind of starch specified, although Cripps showed, nearly ten years ago, that this has a very material bearing on the results. I hope the whole subject may be thoroughly discussed in your journal during the next few weeks. Standards for foods may be left for others to determine. The use and abuse of preservatives is also essentially

a medical question, but in fixing standards for drugs the druggist should be consulted. I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Exeter, August 1.

H. WIPPELL GADD

[On page 261 we state the case in regard to the bearing of the British Pharmacopœia upon sales of products mentioned therein.—*Ed. C. & D.*]

SIR,—Among the many subjects which engaged the attention of the recent Conference at Plymouth the assay of the liquid extract of ipecacuanha seems to have aroused most interest. Several of those who took part in the discussion on this subject appeared to think that the use of alternative processes of assay would lead to trouble in the eventuality of a prosecution under the Food and Drugs Act. Why this should be so is rather puzzling to me, and, doubtless, to many others. The Pharmacopœia, describing the above-named extract, states that it must contain "2 to 2½ gr. of the alkaloids of ipecacuanha-root in 110 minims." Although a method of preparation is given by which such an article may be made, there is no specific test for the finished extract. In this case surely it would be quite sufficient to prove that the required percentage of alkaloids was present, provided that the process employed was one which, in the hands of competent operators, was known to give trustworthy results. The very fact that the official process does not give, even in the hands of the most experienced, residues of pure alkaloids, is no reason why other processes which give purer residues should be ruled out of court. Mr. E. M. Holmes is reported to have said that "if a chemist were proceeded against for having dispensed ipecacuanha-wine not containing the proper percentage, would he not be judged by the B.P. process?" I should very much like to know what is the proper percentage. True, vin. ipecac. is made from a standardised liquid extract, but it does not at all follow that the wine has a definite alkaloidal value. It is a matter of common knowledge that on diluting the strong alcoholic extract with the weaker alcoholic menstruum a considerable precipitation occurs, and it is no doubt due to this that the wine seldom contains the full theoretical amount of alkaloids. Is it not probable that on this account the Pharmacopœia makes no mention of what the strength of this preparation should be? In the case of all the galenicals which have the standardised ext. bellad. liq. as their starting-point the strength of the final product is never omitted to be stated. The same applies to the preparations of nux vomica, ext. opii, and tr. cinchonæ. As to Professor Atfield's remark that the B.P. is a casket of natural gems more or less polished, it is rather hard on the poor retailer that, whilst these precious gems are being cut and polished and inserted in the pharmacist's diadem, he is liable to be hauled up before the magistrate to answer for some imperfection of the said gems, for, notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, magistrates do still continue to look upon this book as their standard; and the chemists are few and far between who could afford to carry a case to the higher courts. The inclusion in the present Pharmacopœia of numerous popular names as synonyms of official titles would incline one to think that the compilers were not altogether blind to the fact that magistrates do regard it as a standard.

Yours truly,

Hitchin, July 31.

CONIUM. (81/43.)

Contributions towards a Policy.

SIR,—In his letter to you Mr. James Reid occupies thirty-eight lines of your valuable space in asking the question, Were the Edinburgh suggestions sent to the Lord Chancellor? to which the answer is "No." He then goes on to state that "No Judge has ever said that the Pharmacy Act sets up a monopoly." Mr. Reid is not cognisant of the sayings of these gentry. Here are sayings which are still warm with the breath of the personage who uttered them, and who is none else than Sheriff Mair, at Airdrie, as reported in the *Scotsman* of July 28, 1899. The Pharmaceutical Society had summoned a doctor's unqualified assistant for selling a fatal dose of laudanum to a young girl. Mr. Morison, the Society's agent, pleaded for a substantial penalty. The Sheriff replied, "The penalty I impose is one half-crown." Mr. Morison then asked for costs, as the Society were discharging a statutory duty under the Pharmacy Act. The worthy Sheriff said he did not approve

of that Act, and declined to allow costs. I leave your readers to judge of the Sheriff's meaning. Other Judges in Scotland have made similar attacks upon the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Reid then fails to see how the exhibition of the qualified manager's name inside the shop can safeguard the public interest, when the qualified man is not responsible for what is done. Suppose "Imperial Stores (Limited)" were summoned for having sold poison by the hand of an unqualified servant, and fined 5*l*. Such a fine would not only be obtained, but would act as an object-lesson to the company. Would such a reminder not act in the public interest? As to Mr. Reid's position, we find in his letters a most incompatible mixture of ideas and statements. Mr. Reid deals with everybody and everything. On July 1 he showers encomiums upon Edinburgh chemists; on July 29 he is humiliated at our ignorance. These are not the only extremes in his somewhat erratic papers. Mr. Reid frankly does not think we can close up "Grab'em All (Limited) and Thimble-rigger (Limited)," and even if we could it would only affect them so far as the sale of poisons was concerned. Then he proceeds to promulgate a scheme of his own, which is to sweep illegitimate pharmacy into oblivion and inaugurate a new era. The enemy has obtained possession of our country by stratagem, but he must now be dislodged, and this is Mr. Reid's way of doing it: "Get a clause added to the present Act making it compulsory for all the directors and all the managers in a drug-store company to be qualified according to the Act."

Mr. Reid calls for justice. Absolute justice demands that the shareholders in a company should be qualified. There are thousands of them who receive the profits, and the business is theirs quite as much as the directors'. So Mr. Reid's scheme without effecting justice would suffice to arouse the opposition of companies and many thousands of their shareholders—people who have money, education, and influence, including judges, ministers, lawyers, and politicians.

Justice! Mr. Reid eulogises the Pharmacy Act, 1868. It is just! Strange to say, the Edinburgh suggestions which Mr. Reid abhors so much are founded on that Act. Has it never been perceived that the germ of company pharmacy is there recognised in full force? For if it be just for a widow or an executor of a deceased chemist to carry on pharmacy with qualified assistance, can it be unjust for a company to do the same? I am, &c.,

Edinburgh, August 1. W. S. GLASS.

SIR,—To see the lack of grip of the question at issue in our controversy makes one almost despair of seeing that essential desideratum—a unanimous feeling. We must presume that qualified chemists desire unanimity. How can we arrive at it? By registering companies. The *British Medical Journal*, April 8, 1899, says:—"Experience has shown that it is practically impossible to secure a conviction, either against a company or its employes, for infringement of the Medical Acts." Every other suggested remedy is subject to equally fatal objection, except one on the lines of the Pharmaceutical Council's suggestions. Why should chemists draw such preposterous conclusions from these? Why not look for, and be satisfied with, a reasonable definition? Take this: (1) The chemist's title should be his own; (2) on acquiring that title he should have work to do. Such a definition is made up of two just and elementary principles, and covers everything. If clearly defined, these suggestions are likely to be accepted, because they are the least an impartial tribunal can give. There cannot be brought one single argument against them, for the very sufficient reason that there is none, and, as to the supposed contempt of the Lord Chancellor—fudge!—a mere figment of the imagination. He merely says your requirements are contentious; therefore help yourselves—which is exactly what the *B.M.J.* says this week. Further, the Council's remedy tackles the cause of the mischief, whereas every other suggestion deals with effects. The Council's suggestions reasonably interpreted give a common ground for everyone uniting in the fight who has passed the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society, because they embody two principles which are fundamental, and which are necessary to dignified existence and which must never be compromised, however accommodative we may be with details. Chemists, in follow-

ing the Council's lead, are not asking for the moon (they who say so know it to be false). [What right has Mr. Gifford to say so?—ED. *C. & D.*]. They are asking for the least they should take; they are asking for what can be got, and combination amongst qualified chemists alone will decide when they can be obtained. Respectfully asking from fellow-chemists a more than superficial consideration of these views, I am, yours faithfully,

R. LORD GIFFORD.

Blackburn, August 1.

SIR,—I thoroughly endorse the policy you advocate re the Pharmacy—or, rather, the Companies—Bill. I hope you will keep on rubbing in the same advice, with more success than hitherto.

Yours faithfully,

E. J. M. (194/17.)

Prices of Phospherine.

SIR,—Our attention has been called to a paragraph in the July issue of the *Anti-Cutting Record*, in which is quoted a letter written by us giving certain prices for our proprietary medicines. In this quotation the date of the letter is omitted, with the result that readers naturally presume it to be of recent date, and that we are supplying phospherine under the minimum retail price. Upon referring to the letter we find it was written by us no less than three years and five months ago, at a time when phospherine was unprotected, and was retailed throughout the kingdom at 1*l*. and 2*s*. 3*d*. for the 1*s*. 1½*d*. and 2*s*. 9*d*. sizes respectively. We fixed the minimum selling-price of phospherine (in the United Kingdom) at 1*s*, 2*s*. 6*d*, and 4*s*. for the 1*s*. 1½*d*, 2*s*. 9*d*, and 4*s*. 6*d*. sizes respectively, in February, 1898, two years after the letter referred to was written. We consider the quotation of our letter without the date is, to say the least, most misleading, and we have written the *Anti-Cutting Record* to explain the matter in their August issue.

Yours faithfully,

ASHTON & PARSONS (LIMITED).

HERBERT PARSONS,

Managing Director.

17 Farringdon Road, E.C., July 31.

A London Chemist Wanted.

The Agent-General of New Zealand writes to us from 13 Victoria Street, S.W., stating that he has been asked by a resident in New Zealand to endeavour to trace a relative named Walter Charles Marlborough, who was, or still is, a chemist in London. His name does not appear in the London Directory, nor do we find that name on the register of chemists and druggists. Can any subscriber give us the necessary information?

The Insoluble Precipitate.

(*C. & D.*, July 29, page 196.)

SIR,—Filter out the insoluble precipitate and place it on charcoal and expose it to blowpipe-flame, till the carbon contained in the certificate of the qualified chemist who is guilty of the unprofessional act of covering is calcined (or cancelled). Return what remains to the solution in the test-tube and it will immediately dissolve. Q.E.D.

W. C. (80/18)

The Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.

SIR,—As the largest shareholder in the Apothecaries' Hall of Dublin, I wish to make public protest against the manner in which the commercial affairs of that institution are being conducted. At the general meeting which I attended on Tuesday we were informed that the loss for the year had been 85%, and that the company owed 4,406*l*. As a set-off, it was stated that the debts due to the company were 6,442*l*, of which not more than 60% was considered irrecoverable. I protested, but in vain, against the assumption that the bad debts would amount to only 1 per cent. The statement was passed, although no auditors had examined it, and the outgoing directors were re-elected, with one addition.

Will it be believed that the first act of the directors was to vote that they should receive the same remuneration as heretofore for attending meetings in spite of the fact that the place is being worked at a loss?

Hitherto I had believed that the cause of the loss was that the professional examinations, &c., entailed a deficit which was charged as part of the expenses, but I was assured at the meeting that the professional part is now practically self-supporting—a fact very creditable to the gentleman in charge of it, but which reflects badly on a body which reports an expenditure of 3,798*l.* on a year's working.

I have consulted a company-expert since the meeting, and he informs me that directors who pocket fees which a concern does not earn may be made to disgorge them. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, to the new board that it will be wiser policy to abstain from taking the fees, lest they lose, not only these, but also the sums received each year on which a loss was reported.

Yours truly,

J. C. MOWALTER.

19 North Earl Street, Dublin, August 2.

Determination of Diabetic Glucose in Urine.

SIR,—I read in your British Pharmaceutical Conference report that Mr. Parker has described a process to test the amount of diabetic glucose in the urine low in sugar by a modified Fehling's method. The deposit of Cu_2O being made easier by the abundance of glucose, it was correct to think that a known quantity of this substance added to the urine would give the best results. This method is, therefore, useful to know. But independent of the trouble to change the amount of sugar in a urine about which we do not know really whether the reduction of the solution will be right or no, the addition complicates the calculation. Therefore I beg to describe another method which also gives good results. When a saccharine urine is poured drop by drop into a flask containing Fehling's solution, the liquid may become turbid and Cu_2O be non-subsiding. Then if a small quantity of the above liquid is filtered in a little funnel with a white filtering paper, it is easy to see if the liquid is coloured or no. In the latter case the operation is ended; in the first one the filtered liquid must be put in the flask again, and one must continue the operation until, on being filtered, the liquid is discoloured. The filtering paper retains only the cuprous oxide and an insignificant quantity of liquid which might be washed out by boiling water.

GASTON PEGURIER.

Nice, August 1.

Pharmacien de 1^{re} Cl.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

210/17. *O. K.*—Improving oil of lemon which has become terebinthinate.—Dissolve 2 dr. of potassium permanganate in 8 oz. of water, and add, in small quantities at a time, to 5 lbs. of the oil contained in a gallon jar, and shake well every hour for a day. Decant in the evening and wash with tepid water, taking care to remove all traces of water from the finished product.

205/21. *C.*—The simplest form of Soothing-lozenge is one containing $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each of extract of poppies and henbane, with 1 lb. extract of liquorice to each 14 lbs. of the usual sugar-and-gum base. Your lozenge-maker probably has a lozenge resembling this in stock, or would make you one.

18/3. *Profit.*—The acid hydrochloride of quinine is used in quinine pessaries. The second part of your inquiry is not one we can answer.

230/17. *W. G.*—You cannot diagnose all diseases by an examination of the urine. Our book on "Urine-analysis" gives all the information on the subject of any use.

40/16. *Carlos.*—(1) Your question as to the approximate cost of electrically lighting your shop, steam-power being available, is one which it would be necessary to get an estimate for by a local electrician. There are many circumstances to be taken into account before the cost can be arrived at. (2) We do not understand what you mean by "fish-colouring." (3) *Cake-colourings.*—These are harmless colours such as cochineal, saffron, or chocolate, and are mixed with the water or milk with which the ingredients of the cake are moistened.

33/48. *Rheumatism.*—The sample of Liniment for Lum-

bago, &c., is chiefly lin. camph. co. and tr. myrrhæ co., but the fact that it is put up by a herbalist is scarcely a good reason for sending it to us to analyse.

. We have many replies in type for which we cannot find room this week.

Westminster Wisdom.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS BILL.

This Bill was read a first time in the House of Lords on Thursday last week, coming up again for second reading on Monday. These stages were passed without much comment on the provisions of the Bill, but at the Committee stage, which was reached on Tuesday, keener interest was displayed. Viscount Cross moved to substitute for the word "separated" the words "machine-skimmed," to be printed on all receptacles containing condensed, separated, or skimmed milk. The amendment was agreed to. On Clause 8, which restricts the amount of butter-fat in margarine to 10 per cent., Earl Kimberley thought the clause would not prevent fraud. He did not see why a mixed article of margarine and butter should not be allowed to be made and sold for what it really was. Viscount Cross said the Select Committee which had sat for three years came unanimously to the conclusion that any such mixture, liable as it was to promote fraud, should be prohibited. The clause was passed. Viscount Cross then moved the following new clause:—"The provisions of section 3 and section 4 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment, 1879 (relating to the taking of samples of milk in course of delivery), shall apply to every other article of food; provided that no samples shall be taken under this section except upon the request or with the consent of the purchaser or consignee." The clause was agreed to. On Clause 19 (provisions as to the use of warranty of the invoice as defence, and proceedings against the warrantor),

Viscount Cross moved the insertion of the following new subsection:—"Every person who, in respect of an article of food or drug sold by him as principal or agent, gives to the purchaser a false warranty in writing, shall be liable on summary conviction, for the first offence, to a fine not exceeding 20*l.*, for the second offence to a fine not exceeding 50*l.*, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding 100*l.*, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that when he gave the warranty he had reason to believe that the statements or descriptions contained therein were true." The amendment and the other clauses were agreed to, and the Bill was down for third reading on Thursday.

On this subject it is interesting to note the following letter which Mr. Chamberlain caused to be sent to the Birmingham Grocers' Association in reply to a resolution expressing regret that the Government had opposed the clause in the new Food and Drugs Bill which would have made an invoice a warranty. After stating that the majority of the House were opposed to the views of the Birmingham Association on the subject, he says: "Every retailer will in future have to obtain a warranty from the wholesale dealer which will cover the seller's liability. The result in this case will, of course, be the same as if the invoice in all cases had been accepted as a warranty. It may give more trouble to the retailer, but if he insists on a warranty his legal position will be the same."

In reply to this expression of opinion, the Secretary of the Birmingham Association wrote to Mr. Chamberlain, citing a case in which a large firm of manufacturers stated that they could not afford the time to give a warranty with every article sold, as, if they did so, they would have to increase their staff. Mr. Chamberlain gives the retort courteous on the supposition "that in such a case as the one brought to his notice the retailer would have his remedy in not purchasing from any wholesale dealer who refused to give a warranty."

COMPANIES BILL.

An intimation was conveyed to the House of Commons on Wednesday that the Peers had passed the Companies Bill, whereas, as a matter of fact, the third reading has been postponed from Tuesday until to-day (Thursday). It was an error on the part of the clerical staff.

Personalities.

MR. T. T. HURST, chemist and druggist, High Cummersdale, has been re-elected a member of the Cummersdale School Board.

MR. ALFRED NICHOLSON, chemist and druggist, the Pantiles, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, has been re-elected to the Town Council.

PROF. C. R. C. TICHBORNE, Dublin, one of the delegates from the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, was prevented at the last moment from being present at the Conference.

MR. WILLIAM B. KAUFMAN, manager of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s importing department, New York, who has been in this country on the firm's business since the end of May, returned by the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* on August 2.

MR. THOMAS SIMNETT, chemist and druggist, of Barnsbury Street, Islington, and Chapel Street, Clerkenwell, has been appointed by the Islington Board of Guardians their dispenser at the Liverpool Road relief station. The salary is 90% per annum.

MR. H. W. CALKINS, who has been managing the affairs of Warner's Safe Cure and other specialities in Australia, is coming home to act as general manager to the company in London. Mr. Calkins is a chemist and druggist well acquainted with the trade, and a smart advertisement writer, so we may safely expect that things will hum a bit in the Warner line by-and-by.

THE Hawick School Board and the schoolmasters of the schools have presented Mr. Thomas Maben with an illuminated address, together with a handsome gold Albert and appendage, and diamond and sapphire bracelet and aneroid barometer to Mrs. Maben, on the occasion of their leaving for Glasgow. Mr. Maben had been associated with the School Board for four years, and was latterly Chairman. These tokens of respect show that he had in that capacity done excellent service to the satisfaction of his colleagues.

Trade Notes.

MR. MAX PHILIPON, 7 Savage Gardens, Crutched Friars, E.C., has been appointed agent in this country for MM. Pointet & Girard's (Paris) brand of quinine.

I. AND I. FOOD.—In our notice of this food in last week's issue the percentage of albuminoids present was inadvertently put at 50 per cent. The correct proportions according to the analysis are:—Digestible carbohydrates, 72.03 per cent.; albuminoids, 13.19 per cent.; oil and fat, 3.55 per cent.; moisture, fibre, and mineral ash, 11.23 per cent.

A SAMPLE BOX OF CORKS.—Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, of Liverpool, send us a sample box of corks which they are supplying to their customers at half a crown. The box contains eight different sizes of corks, and between 2½ and 3 gross altogether. The corks vary in size from 1-dr. to ginger-beer and wine sizes, and the qualities are ordinary to best. The lid of the box contains the names of the corks and the prices for 50, 100, and 300 gross quantities. It is a very convenient arrangement to have the samples kept in this way.

THE Beeswax Company (Limited), 41 Old Hall Street, Liverpool, had an advertisement in our Summer number, in which a peculiar error occurred. In the line "Beeswax Guaranteed Pure, B.P." they wished the "Guaranteed Pure, B.P." to be in a particular type, and had affixed over these words a sample of the type, which happened to be the sentence "The New Line for the Season. Bound to sell." This unfortunately was regarded by someone as a correction, and was so set up, a circumstance which we regret, but the reputation of the company in the wax trade is such that the alteration would doubtless be regarded as accidental. Buyers of wax will, therefore, please note that the first item on page 190 of the Summer number should read "Beeswax, Guaranteed Pure, B.P. yellow and white, in blocks, cakes, tablets, or any other form."

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses from January 1 to July 31, 1899, and to the stocks on July 31. Their accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

	July		Stocks		1899	
	Landed	Delivd.	1899	1898	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes cs &c.	£9	189	2,424	2,545	862	1,201
" gours	—	—	1,025	3,042	2,249	2,934
Anise, star cs	2	—	79	41	260	186
Balsam csks &c.	128	103	893	794	1,273	755
Calumba-root .. bgs	99	287	222	10.6	777	1,091
Camphor pkgs	743	475	6,152	9.99	6,236	4,939
Cardamoms cs &c.	333	323	2,301	1,425	3,457	2,426
Cinchona pkgs	2,827	1,489	18,179	20,838	11,823	13,640
Cubeb bgs	—	10	1,853	1,910	127	117
Dragon's-blood .. cs	36	27	71	11	148	124
Galls pkgs	931	381	5,479	6,377	6,279	3,781
Gums—						
Arabic "	1,010	1,628	10,328	10,471	9,410	12,152
Ammoniacum .. "	—	4	95	26	26	39
Anini & copal .. "	2,437	3,096	14,865	20,430	24,242	23,647
Asafetida .. "	10	212	4.5	480	986	841
Benzoin "	493	195	1,617	3,066	1,313	1,790
Damar "	138	273	3,876	3,718	3,657	2,914
Galbanum .. "	—	1	17	—	—	13
Gamboge .. "	—	10	313	2.0	107	157
Guaiacum .. "	7	2	31	101	45	66
Kauri tons	598	454	1,525	675	1,272	2,264
Kino pkgs	3	25	72	35	85	79
Mastic "	13	1	31	23	28	24
Myrrh, B.L. .. "	2	24	321	433	93	210
Olibanum .. "	877	246	3,537	3,749	4,403	4,203
Sandarac .. "	1.4	93	753	1,047	784	778
Tragacanth .. "	133	179	1,693	1,650	1,575	1,301
Ipecacuanha, Rio bls	3	29	74	211	225	309
other kinds pkgs	28	18	70	88	799	194
Jalap bls	125	5	343	346	750	115
Nux vomica .. pkgs	182	112	3.6	242	1,305	1,055
Oils—						
*Anise cs	31	3	237	173	93	133
*Cassia "	5	—	75	87	h	6
Casor pkgs	161	178	937	4.8	1,495	1,306
Coccol-nut .. tons	140	91	190	316	748	659
Olive csks, &c.	321	224	935	1.20	1,828	1,439
Palm tons	—	2	8	19	23	21
Quinine sulph. lbs	6,052	4,356	171,451	106,663	92,282	33,080
Rhubarb cchts	68	97	1,335	530	442	834
Sarsaparilla .. bales	115	107	431	374	7.9	664
Senna bls &c.	335	157	500	611	1,181	1,897
Shellac, all kinds cs	5,140	3,595	59,338	57,488	28,132	27,862
Turmeric tons	29	46	276	280	3.06	234
Wax, bees' pkgs	732	805	1,244	2,280	3,049	3,472
London .. cs &c.	—	65	325	659	435	421

* Stocks of aniseed and cassia oils lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

NOTES ON THE STATISTICS.—The deliveries of asafetida have been exceptionally heavy, and the stock is 45 packages less than this time last year, but this slight improvement in the statistical position is more than outbalanced by the 400 to 500 cases to hand this week, the bulk of which will probably be offered at the next drug-auctions. The large stock of kino is gradually decreasing, and now stands at 72 packages, against 94 last month, but exactly double that of 1898; only 3 packages arrived last month, so that an improvement on the low prices now ruling would not be surprising. The stock of gum guaiacum has not been so low for the past five years, but it may be inferred that the bulk in the warehouses is of low grade and not wanted. The deliveries of calumba are remarkably heavy, and the stock now is only 222 packages, as against 1,026 last year; the United States have been good customers on this market during the last fortnight. The senna stock has slightly increased—500, as compared with 322 in June—but a good proportion of this is Alexandrian of old crop and low Timnevelly. Ipecacuanha is in a favourable position for a rise, the stock of Brazilian root showing a shrinkage of 26 bales—viz., 74, against 100 in June; on the other hand, there is an infinitesimal increase of 10 bales in Cartagena; it would be necessary to refer back beyond 1894 to find so low a stock of Brazilian root as at present. The stock of cinchona in London continues to grow, July showing an increase of 1,338 packages; deliveries have been better, but the importations last month were on a larger scale. The landings of quinine sulphate during July were 96,992 oz., as compared with 205,104 oz. in June, and the deliveries 70,176 oz., against 91,632 in June. The stock on July 31 was 2,743,216 ozs., as against 1,697,056 oz. last year.

Trade Report.

The prices quoted below are the bottom prices obtained for bulk quantities by importers and manufacturers, who do not supply retailers. They are in many cases exclusive of various charges.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: August 3.

THE holiday-season is now in full swing, judging from the small attendance on 'Change this week, and the volume of business done is quite in keeping with the duller month of the year. Salicin has been advanced by makers, owing to the scarcity of yield from raw material, while quinine is trying to recover itself, but there is little life in the article. The offerings at the vanilla-auctions on Thursday were small, and consisted mostly of odd parcels, for which full rates were paid. The following are the other movements of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cocaine	Canary-seed	Ammonia sul-	Balsam tolu
Cocoa-butter	Ergot of rye	phate	Camphor (Ger-
Coriander-seed	Sexega	Copper sul-	man refined)
Ergotin	Sulpho-	phate	Oil, cardamoms
Henbane-root	cyanides	Kino	Oil, cloves
Oil, turpentine		Lemon-juice	Oil, cubebs
Pepper (Sing.		(conc.)	
white)		Oil, lemon	
Salicin			
Spermaceti			
Strophanthus			
Tin crystals			

The following are among the principal arrivals of drugs, at this and other ports from July 26 to August 2, both inclusive:—

Aloes (from Havre), 28; aniseed oil (China), 10; areca-nuts, 2; asafetida (from Bombay), 251; benzoin, 19; calumba, 135; cardamoms, 70; castor oil, 142; cinchona (E.I.), 1,087; (Ceylon), 132; (from Amsterdam), 59; cod-liver oil, 186; cumin-seed, 47; dragon's-blood, 11; gum arabic (from Bombay), 559; (from Aden), 125; gum olibanum, 162; gum, unenumerated (from Bombay), 253; honey (W.I.), 45; ipecacuanha (Rio), 25; musk, 4; nux vomica, 80; opium, 50; orris, 3; quicksilver, 100; rhubarb, 103; scammony-root, 13; senna (Tiny.), 382; soy, 150; spermaceti, 50; vanilla, 8; wax, bees', 201; wax, Japanese, 125; wood oil, 170.

Newfoundland Cod-liver Oil.

A correspondent, writing from St. John's on July 17, sends us the following newspaper cutting regarding the fishing:—

The reports up to the present time from all parts of the colony are most unfavourable, and the probabilities are that not much more than half the quantities of codfish have been secured as compared with the catch up to the same date last year. It is hoped that an improvement may speedily take place, or otherwise there will be a very heavy deficit in the colony's staple product.

Our informant fully confirms the above, and adds that he received a telegram from the largest manufacturer of cod-liver oil at Baccalieu (where more than half the oil in Newfoundland is refined) saying that they had abandoned fishing in the neighbourhood, as there were few cod to catch, and asking if it was advisable to try St. John's district. This will mean an absolute failure of Newfoundland cod-liver oil this year.

Mitcham Oils.

Mr. W. H. Hobbs, 9 Railway Approach, S.E., who has recently visited the various Mitcham herb-districts, supplements our recent reports with the following information:—

Peppermint.—The herb now awaiting distillation is this year very sparse, the usual leafy appearance and vigorous growth characteristic of a good season being, with some exceptions, absent. The fields present a rather poor appearance, brown earth being more visible than green mint, especially

in the high-lying districts, and in one patch of about ten acres barely more than four stills will be available, whereas in a good year twenty-five to thirty could be got from the same acreage. In the low-lying districts the sun has not had such effect; some good fields are to be seen, but these are more the exception than the rule. Should rain come shortly it would greatly benefit a portion of the crop, but would be too late for the remainder, as cutting commences this week.

It is impossible with any degree of exactness to foretell the yield, but it should not exceed two-thirds of an average crop. The quality of the oil should be excellent.

Lavender.—The dry weather not favourable to mint has certainly agreed with lavender, the fields presenting a perfect picture, blooms being very fine and abundant. Several growers have bunched a quantity, and when distillation commences a good yield is practically assured.

Chamomile.—Less of this plant appears to be cultivated each year, the demand having got to such narrow limits that it is hardly worth growers' attention, the bulk of same being for export. The plant looks well, and yield should be up to the average.

Opium.

The *Journal de Smyrne*, in the course of an article on opium in its issue of July 18, remarks that the present advance is generally attributed to three large holders who have kept back their stocks from last year, and to a firm who usually makes large consignments to the principal consuming markets. By sending emissaries into the interior with "bull" reports they have succeeded in creating a rise without exciting suspicion or they themselves handling the new opium. The general opinion is that the actual prices quoted cannot be obtained, and that the advance is a false manoeuvre, especially as it is the beginning of the harvest. It is expected that it will end disastrously for the traders in the interior, who have blindly followed their agents in the export towns. It is asserted that the harvest will exceed 7,500 cases, and to this must be added another 2,000 cases throughout Turkey, and about 1,000 cases in the United States. London has very little stock, and when the English are convinced that the situation does not warrant an advance they will operate in proportion to their needs, and in the meantime they have bought Persian opium largely. If 1898, with a crop of 2,800 cases only, was not able to maintain an advance, surely it will be impossible to do so this year in face of the present crop. Evidently it will be a season of surprises.

The following, which is taken from *Les Affiches Smyrneennes*, a Smyrna commercial paper, of July 22, appears to be the opinion of a large "bull" holder of opium. We give it for what it is worth. "In order to know exactly the position, in the interests of our readers, we applied to Mr. Anesti Cassapoglou, of our town, who is well qualified to give an opinion on this question. He estimates the value of the new crop at not more than 5,880 cases, including 1,400 cases for Salonica. Asked as to prices, and the future course of the article, he said: 'If we take into consideration a harvest of 6,000 cases, with scarcely a stock of 1,200 cases of old crop in all Turkey, and also scarcely any stock in consuming countries, America only having a stock of 700 cases, which will scarcely last the consumers two months, and London 50 to 60 cases (more like 200 cases—Ed.), we are of opinion that opium will not be sold below 80 to 82 piastres per chequi (8s. 10d. to 9s.).'"

The Tea-market.

The tea-market is still in a state of suspended animation. The importers are apparently not unwilling to retrace their steps in the matter of the pound draft if the buyers are willing to agree to concessions on other points, and the two parties have been in prolonged confabulation several times this week on the subject. The end of the dispute ought, therefore, not to be far off, and if, as appears probable, a reasonable settlement can be effected, both parties will welcome a resumption of ordinary trade relations. The importers are getting a terrible accumulation of tea on their hands, and they can hardly drink it all themselves even in this thirsty weather. The dealers, on the other hand, while they are glad to work down their stocks, find trade very quiet in the country, buyers looking forward to enormous sales and low prices when peace is declared. And it is hard to see what can prevent low prices for common tea in the near future, seeing the abnormal amount there is waiting to be put up for sale, and the very large proportion of common tea in it. Growers of tea always turn out all the common tea possible when we have a high market here in the spring, and the usual effect is, and appears likely to be, that the excess of common tea will soon be as marked as the recent scarcity, and that we may be buying sweet, clean 5d. Indian and Ceylon leaf-tea before long. Fine tea, however, is likely to be as scarce and dear as common tea is plentiful and cheap.

On Wednesday, at a meeting of wholesale tea-dealers, held at the London Commercial Salerooms, the terms of the settlement

of the dispute with sellers were submitted and approved. The terms retain the 1-lb. draft allowance, but provide for several alterations in the system of taring. Subsequently a further meeting of the dealers was held, presided over by Mr. Lecky, when it was resolved to form the Tea Buyers' Association, and a committee was elected and rules adopted.

Heavy Chemicals.

[These prices are for market-centres other than London.]

There is little alteration in the general tone of the heavy-chemical market to be reported. A steady trade is being transacted in all the main products at, for the most part, unchanged prices. New orders, although perhaps not so numerous or heavy as might be desired, are fairly plentiful, whilst instructions for delivery against existing contracts are well up to the mark. Home consuming-trades generally are well employed, particularly paper-makers and soap-makers. Dyers, calico-printers, bleachers, and finishers are well filled with orders, and all are working full time. The painters, as is usual at this period of the year, are exceptionally busy, and paint and colour manufacturers have nothing to complain of. The pottery and glass trades keep fairly busy, although various works are already shut down for the annual holidays. Bleaching-powder and caustic soda keep very firm, and an advance seems likely in the latter product. Chlorates and yellow prussiates keep very steady. Soda crystals very firm, the hot weather interfering materially with the production.

TIN CRYSTALS are higher again, at 9d. to 9½d. per lb.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Very quiet and a shade lower. Exports from Leith last week amounted to 655 tons.

SULPHOCYANIDES meet with rather better inquiry, and are firmer. Present quotations: potassium, 7d.; harium, 95 per cent., 4½d.; and ammonium, 95 per cent., 6d.

BICHROMATES.—Unchanged. Potash, English and Scotch deliveries, 3½d. per lb. less 6½ per cent.; export, 3d. per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow. Soda, English and Scotch deliveries, 2½d. per lb., less 6½ per cent.; export, 2½d. per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow.

SOUTH DURHAM SALT.—Very steady, and price is firmly maintained at 9s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Tees.

RECOVERED SULPHUR.—In good inquiry and rather scarce, at 4l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. per ton, free on rails in bags.

GREEN COPPERAS continues in good request at unchanged figures, 42s. to 43s., f.o.b. Liverpool.

WHITE POWDERED ARSENIC.—In fair request, and stands a shade better at 19l. 5s. to 19l. 10s., ex-ship Garston.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, August 3

CASTOR OIL.—The market continues firm, at 2½d. for good Calcutta seconds, while 2¾d. has been paid for first-pressing French from the quay. Madras good seconds are held for 2¾d.; second-pressing French at 2½d., and sulphur French at 2¾d. per lb.

GINGER (AFRICAN).—Prime quality is now held for 22s. per cwt. in store.

CANARY-SEED.—The top seems to have been reached for the moment, as there are now several sellers at 38s. to 38s. 6d. per quarter, but holders of stocks generally say that the market possesses great inherent strength, as the crop is undoubtedly exceedingly small, and prices must again advance further.

HONEY.—Thirty-two cases liquid Chilian amber sold at auction at 40s. per cwt., and a parcel of white set Chilian in cases is held for the same price. Ordinary Chilian grades are held at prices ranging from 19s. 3d. to 28s. per cwt., as in quality.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—Twenty-one hales have been sold from the quay at 21s. per cwt., and sellers from store would take the same price.

BEE'S-WAX.—A sale has been effected of 15 sacks Chilian, at 6l. 17s. 6d. to 7l. 12s. 6d. per cwt., the quality ranging from grey dark to prime yellow. A sale of 23 ballets Gambier is also reported on private terms.

GUM ACACIA.—Further sales are reported of Soudan sorts, at 65s., and 62s. 6d. has been refused for a line of 30 serons. Holders on the spot have a very good opinion of the market, and show little disposition to let their stocks go except at full rates.

QUILLAI-BARK is in a steady position, at from 13l. 5s. to 13l. 10s. per ton; demand at the moment is but trifling.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Holders are looking for better prices, but good quality is still available at 77s. 6d. to 82s. 6d. per cwt.

HEAVY CHEMICALS.—Rather more seems to be doing, and the United Alkali Company have advanced their price for caustic.

German Market.

Hamburg, August 1.

The market has been quiet during the past week.

BALSAM PERU is very slow of sale, and is quoted at 15½m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR REFINED.—The German refiners have to-day reduced their prices again by 10m. per 100 kilos. They offer now at 320m. per 100 kilos. for ton lots, but only for prompt delivery, instead of the usual delivery within three months at buyer's option. On the other side, crude camphor is reported higher, and it is difficult to say why the reduction for refined has been made. Second-hand sells now at 307½m., and even at 305m. per 100 kilos. for prompt, while September-October is quoted at 315m. to 320m., and December at 325m. per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID is a shade easier, at 320m. per 100 kilos.

CUMIN-SEED is better, the Maltese quotations being 51m. per 100 kilos. for prompt shipment. The spot price is 49m. to 51m. per 100 kilos., according to quality.

ERGOT OF RYE is decidedly firmer, and 270m. per 100 kilos. have been paid for prime Russian. Stocks here are only small, and holders ask now 280m. per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA, RIO.—Two bales are offered in first hand at 32m. per kilo.

PEPPERMINT OIL is steady at 5½m. per lb. for HGH; Japanese oil is quoted 7½m. per kilo.

QUININE.—Nothing doing, the nominal price being 40m. per kilo.

STAR-ANISE OIL is rather a tone better, and only a few cases are still offered at 13½m. to 14m. per kilo.

American Market.

New York, July 25.

Business continues of an average character for this season of the year.

ALOES (CURACAO) is slightly higher, supplies in first hands having been mostly bought up; 3c. to 3½c. is generally asked.

CASCARA SAGRADA continues weak, and last year's bark can now be bought at 5½c. New bark is being offered from the Pacific, but no sales are yet reported.

CINCHONIDES continues in good demand; considerable quantities have changed hands at 34c. Values are very strong, at 34c. to 36c., and the tendency is upwards.

COCOA-LEAVES are in light demand, and quotations are nominal, at 22c. to 24c. for Truxillo and Huanuco respectively. An improved demand would probably send up prices.

GOLDEN-SEAL (HYDRASTIS) is scarce on the spot, and prices are slightly higher, at 52c. Supplies to arrive are, however, offered at 45c.

IPECACUANHA (RIO) is quiet and easier, at \$3.85 to \$4.

OIL OF CASSIA is in good demand, and quotations have advanced; 95c. to \$1.10 is asked according to test.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT is quiet and in small demand. Values are firm but unchanged.

OPIMUM is quiet, at \$3.10 to \$3.15.

PARAFFIN-WAX is higher, in consequence of increasing scarcity. Quotations have advanced ¼c. on all grades.

SENEGAL is firmer on the spot, at 25c. to 26c. Stocks are considerably depleted, and dealers in the growing centres are holding out for high prices, which local dealers are not inclined to pay.

SUGAR OF MILK is in good demand for export, and the market is strong, at 10c. to 12c. for powdered, and 15c. to 16c. for crystals.

Japanese Markets.

Yokohama, July 5.

Good business is going on, with a higher tendency generally, so far as drugs and chemicals are concerned. On the import side, carbolic acid has advanced by nearly 10 per cent. since my last report, on account of speculative buying in anticipation of epidemics, which, as a rule, are prevalent here in summer; present quotation is 38 sen per lb. in 1-cwt. tins, and tending higher. Boracic acid is very scarce at 19 yen per cwt. nominally. Tartaric acid sells well, owing to the demand, at 62 sen per lb. in 1-cwt. kegs. Citric acid is very dear, one importer quoting as high as 85 sen per lb. in kegs. Alcohol is still coming in on a very large scale, about 4,000,000 lbs. being imported last month from Germany and the United States. Balsam copaiba, Ph.J. II., firm at 1 yen per lb. in tins, and Peruvian also firmly held at 4.85 yen per lb. Glycerin very dull and slow of sale at 25 sen per lb. in 2-cwt. cases. Quinine is advancing, 65 sen being quoted for sulphate.

In heavy chemicals there has been a general decline in prices owing to heavy stocks all round. During last month the import of bicarbonate of soda was 2,500 cwt., out of which 1,100 cwt. came from New York, 1,000 cwt. from Liverpool, and the remainder from Hamburg. Some 200 barrels of pure alkali was also imported from New York, and 1,400 barrels from England. Prices paid for bicarbonate of soda were: Brunner's, 4.10 yen per cwt.; American, 3.85 yen; German, 3.90 yen to 3.95 yen per cwt.; and pure alkali 4.20 yen per picul for English, and 4 yen for New York's. Pot. bichromate is quoted 16½ sen per lb. Pot. prussiate, yellow, is 41 yen per cwt.

In export staples the demand for dry ginger from India is slack, while for Europe there is a fair demand, and some ex-

porters have bought about 600 piculs at 8.20 yen per picul, finally paying 8.30 yen per picul for fair quality. Sellers now ask 8.50 yen to 8.60 yen, but buyers will not pay more than 8.30 yen. Menthol is decidedly firm and tending higher. Present quotation is 3.90 yen for crystals, and peppermint oil is quoted at 1.90 per catty. Exporters want to buy at former cheap prices, but holders want more money. Demand from Europe seems to have increased of late, and speculative buying by a Japanese merchant, who believes in higher prices in the near future, has to some extent strengthened the market.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, August 3, 11.48 A.M.:—Things generally are flat. Refined camphor is weak at 305m. per 100 kilos.; ergot is firmer at 235m. per 100 kilos.; lycopodium is steady at 255m.; but turpentine is advancing strongly, actual business having been done at 71m. per 100 kilos.

* * * *

NEW YORK, August 3, 2.56 P.M.:—A quiet market. Opium is weak at \$3.05 per lb., and quinine is firmer at 32c. per oz. from manufacturers. Ergot of rye is advancing owing to depleted stocks; 32c. per lb. is now asked. Senega-root is an unsettled market, at from 25c. to 28c. per lb.; while Mexican sarsaparilla is easy at 8c. Balsam of tolu is in abundant supply, and cheaper at 25c. Jalap is firmly held at 12c., and looks like advancing. Makers of cocaine have raised their quotation by 25c. per oz.

London Markets.

ACID, CARBOLIC.—Very firm, and most of the makers of crystals are reported to be sold out for immediate delivery. Crude 60-per-cent. is quoted for August delivery at 2s.; and 75-per-cent. 2s. 6d. per gallon.

ACID, CHRYSOPHANTIC, is offered cheaply, at 6s. 5d. per lb. spot.

ACID, CITRIC.—Very quiet this week, and the market would appear to be tending downwards in second-hand, with sellers at 1s. 6d., and makers at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb.

ALOES.—Good Socotrine, in kegs, have sold at 75s. per cwt. The first-hand holders of Cape are asking high prices, which prevent business.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—In Liverpool some 6 barrels of Marauham, recently arrived, have sold at 1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., mostly the latter figure. Here there are buyers at the same figure.

BELLADONNA.—Foreign leaves are quoted 42s. to 45s. per cwt., c.i.f. London, as to quality; and ditto root, 35s.; while another importer asks from 40s. to 50s.

CAMPHOR.—Cable quotations from China are again dearer this week—viz., 136s. per cwt., c.i.f.; but on the spot there are sellers at 120s. to 122s. 6d. Japanese is quoted 127s. 6d. to 130s., c.i.f.; and the spot value is about the same figure. A fair business has been done this week at slightly below the above quotations. A large speculative business has been done in refined camphor in Hamburg recently, but this has not prevented German refiners from reducing their quotation to 1s. 6¼d. in ton lots, as they did at the close of last week, and that without tangible reason. It is not unlikely, however, that they have some ulterior motive, and that their real desire is to depress the crude market. English refiners do not at present intend to follow this reduction. To-day 200 piculs Japanese crude have sold at 130s., spot.

CINCHONA.—The Nederlandsche Veem cinchona-bark department at Amsterdam report that the shipments from Java during July amounted to—

	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895
Amsterdam lbs. ..	940,000	1,172,000	900,000	1,074,000	548,000
January-July ..	6,030,800	6,089,000	4,234,000	5,050,000	4,316,700

The exports from Ceylon for the week ending July 11 were 11,611 lbs., and from January 1 to July 11 they were as follows:—

	1899	1898	1897	1896
Lbs. ...	426,484	529,622	408,691	615,251

The auctions to be held in Amsterdam on August 24 will

consist of 4,667 bales Ledgeriana and hybrid, and 646 bales and 183 cases Succirubra. The stock in first hands on August 2 at Amsterdam consisted of 2,458 packages Government bark and 9,463 packages private bark, including the quantity to be offered in auction. There is every possibility that other parcels will be added to the above auction-offerings in a few days.

CINCHONIDINE.—The nominal quotation is 1s. 6d. per oz., but very little is to be had. Howard's price for sulphate, in tins and vials, has been advanced to 1s. 1d. and 1s. 2d. per oz. respectively. Cinchonine sulphate is quoted on this market at 3½d., and muriate 4½d. per oz.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At the Amsterdam auctions on August 2 the tone was quiet. With the exception of one ton "Helm" brand, which was bought in at 86½., all offered was sold—viz.:—45 tons Van Houten's at 85½c. to 87½c., the average price being 86c. per ½-kilo. Five tons Hamer also sold at 83½c. to 83¾c. In London on the same day 25 tons Cadbury's brand sold at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8½d., the average being barely 1s. 7½d., against 1s. 3½d. last sale.

COCAINE.—Dearer. The quotation for B. & S. brand has been raised to 12s. for contract quantities, and proportionately higher figures for smaller wholesale lots. Second-hand holders have also advanced their quotations from 11s. to 11s. 3d. per oz.

COLOCYNTH.—Remains very firm with an absence of arrivals. The parcel of Turkey lately to hand is held for full value. In second hands good Spanish has sold at the high figure of 1s. 2d., and raw seeds have realised 8d. per lb.

COPPER SULPHATE continues to fall, there being sellers of ordinary brand on the spot at 24l. 15s. per ton; Anchor is quoted 25l. 15s., and Liverpool 25l.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Quiet, but firm, especially at Bordeaux; 95-per-cent. powder is quoted 78s., and 99 to 100 per cent. 82s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—Prices in Hamburg have advanced, and a corresponding firmness is noticeable here; for Russian 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d. is asked, and Spanish is unchanged at 1s. 6d. per lb. Ergotin has been advanced to 8s. 6d. per lb.

GLYCERIN.—German refiners have reduced their quotations by 5m. per 100 kilos. in consequence of foreign competition. Crude is reported somewhat firmer.

GUM ARABIC.—Persian insoluble gum continues in fair demand, and business is reported at 19s. 6d. to 20s. per cwt. for fair to fine sorts. Ordinary to fair Ghatti has sold at 16s. to 17s., and pale yellowish at 30s., also fair Oomra at 24s. 6d. per cwt.

HENBANE.—Foreign leaves of new crop are offered at 45s. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet, with small transactions in Cartagena at 11s. 6d. per lb.; 25 bales of Brazilian have arrived this week.

KINO.—Stocks here remain moderate, with recent small sales of blocky at 2s. 6d., but less would now be taken. One holder here is of opinion that the bottom has been reached, and that an improvement may be looked for shortly.

MENTHOL.—Extreme quotations still continue to come from Japan, but there is little or no inquiry here, holders asking 7s., spot, or 6s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, CARDAMOMS.—English distillers have reduced their quotation from 7s. to 5s. 6d. per oz.

OIL, CLOVES.—Best English distilled has been reduced to 2s. 5d. per lb., and second quality to 2s. 3d.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The primary markets appear to be much firmer than London, and, as will be seen from our letter below, there has been a good export business lately. Agents here have raised their quotations in most instances, but there is a total absence of business.

BERGEN, July 29.—Our market remains very firm but unchanged, at 55s. per barrel, f.o.b., for prime Lofoten. The export business is fairly brisk, no less than 7,442 barrels having been shipped from Bergen since the opening of the season, as compared with 4,705 at the same time last year.

OIL, CUBEBS, has been reduced to 3s. 6d. per lb.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised is quoted

3s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., but on the spot there are sellers at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 4½d.; 40-per-cent. oil is 4s. 10d. to 5s.; HGH unchanged.

OIL, ROSEMARY.—New crop is offered at 2s. 9d. per lb., delivered London.

OILS, SICILIAN.—Lemon is slightly easier, finest brands being offered at 3s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Bergamot is 8s. 3d.; sweet orange, 8s. 6d.; and mandarin, 15s. per lb.—all c.i.f.

OIL, TURPENTINE.—Considerable business has been done this week, up to 33s. to 33s. 6d. per cwt. having been paid for American on the spot.

OPIUM.—The market here continues quiet but firm, and the business done here has been quiet retail. Some fifty cases of new Salonica have arrived this week on consignment, but up to Wednesday no business had transpired; the limit is expected to be 10s. per lb. for fine. The present arrival is quite up to the standard of new crop, and is in good condition. Two arrivals of opium (about 50 cases) have come to hand in Liverpool from New York. It is supposed to be low-testing stuff rejected by various buyers, and will probably come to this market. The following are the current London quotations:—Good to fine soft-shipping, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; seconds ditto, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; good to fine Smyrna, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 6d.; seconds, "druggists," 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; ordinary to fine Constantinople, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 3d.; and Persian, 11s. 3d. to 12s. per lb.

SMYRNA, July 21.—The local press continues to write long articles concerning the present harvest, and the views held are very divergent. On the open market the estimation of the new crop continues unchanged, "bulls" maintaining a maximum of 5,500 cases, and the "bears" 8,000 cases. To put an end to this important question, the following official statement of the entire harvest of Turkey has been issued, which is as follows:—

Vilayet	Cases
Salonica, Kossova, and Monastir	1,400
Hudavendighiar	2,500
Aidin	600
Koniah	1,700
Angora	400
Sivas	500
Manuret, Aziz, and Kekban	400
Total	7,500

of which about 90 per cent. has been gathered. The chief holder in the syndicate early in the week bought 18 cases old Karahissar talequale at the equivalent of 8s. 11d. per lb., since when further buyers have paid the same figure for 5 cases, 8s. 5d. for 3 cases new current talequale (less 3 per cent. allowance), and 4 cases Bogaditz at 8s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f., all for exportation. At the close the market remained firm for old and easy for new. The arrivals have now amounted to 790 cases, against 252 last year, and this is sufficient evidence that supplies are accumulating.

POPPY-FLOWERS are quoted 83s. per cwt., c.i.f., for finest, and 78s. for second, quality.

QUININE.—Quiet and easier on the whole, although there have been several daily fluctuations. Last week the market closed weak, August delivery being sold in second-hand at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1¾d., and December 1s. 2d.; but since then there has been a slight recovery, sales being made at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. spot. On Wednesday it was reported that 1s. 2½d. had been paid for December delivery, but this lacks confirmation. To-day the market is firmer, with business at 1s. 2½d., to 1s. 2½d. for August delivery.

ROSE-PETALS.—French of new crop are quoted 3s., and Dutch 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—There are a few orders in the market, but no business of consequence has been done. It is noticeable that little of the new crop has so far arrived on this market. For arrival small sales of high-dried have been made at 8d. per lb., c.i.f.

SALICIN.—Manufacturers have advanced their quotations by 2s. to 12s. per lb. net for 1-cwt. lots, 12s. 3d. for not less than 28 lbs., and 12s. 6d. for smaller wholesale quantities.

SPICES.—*Pepper* is firmer, and rather dearer for arrival. *Cloves* lower. *Cochin Ginger* quiet, but Jamaica dearer. At auction on Wednesday medium cut Cochin ginger sold at 50s. to 50s. 6d. per cwt., common limed native cut at 43s. for bold and medium, and at 27s. 6d. to 23s. for medium and small, 24s. 6d. being refused for the small; limed tips sold

at 22s. to 23s., and brown at 21s. 6d.; cuttings at 16s.; dull washed rough sold at 20s., brown rough at 20s. 6d.; good washed rough was bought in at 25s. A small part of the Calicut brown rough sold at 23s. per cwt. Jamaica was 1s. to 2s. dearer; common sold at 47s. to 53s.; middling to fair washed, 54s. to 62s. 6d.; good to fine, 64s. to 76s. per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* are lower; business done for October-December delivery at 3½d. down to 3d. per lb.; fair at auction sold at 3d. per lb. Fine red Natal *Chillies* sold at 41s. per cwt., and good at 37s. 6d. *Pimento* easy; only one lot good clean disposed of at 3½d. per lb. *Cassia-vera* bought in at 30s. per cwt., and *Cinnamon-chips* at 3½d. per lb. *Pepper* firmer at 5½d. to 5½d. per lb. on the spot for Singapore black, and dearer to arrive at 5½d. to 5½d. according to position. Singapore white has been sold at 8½d. for August-October shipment, and Penang at 8½d. to 8½d. per lb.

SHELLAC.—On the spot there has been a moderate demand at steady rates, and the business done includes middling to fine second orange at 63s. to 70s. per cwt.

STRAMONIUM-SEED is quoted by two importers at 26s. per cwt., c.i.f.

STROPHANTHUS.—Brown seed is dearer at 11d. to 1s. per lb., according to quantity, and for good green Kombé 3s. 4d. is wanted, at which figure sales have been made.

SENEGA.—Firmer at 1s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., for good Minnesota, and in one quarter orders at this figure are subject to sellers' approval by cable.

SENNA.—There have been a few inquiries for Tinnevely leaf, but values are unchanged. By the *Peninsular*, due on August 6, 72 packages new crop will arrive.

SOY.—Good Chinese is scarce, with fair business at 1s. 5d. per gallon on the spot.

SPERMACETI.—Crude Chilian has recently sold in Liverpool at 72s. 6d. per cwt. American refined is dearer, having been advanced to 1s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

VANILLA.—At auction to-day six brokers offered the meagre supply of 268 tins, all second-hand parcels, of which practically everything was sold with the exception of Tahiti and Australian. The principal vanilla-broker announced that the catalogues represented the whole of the London stock (with the exception of about 40 tins); but this fact did not stimulate buyers, and there was an absence of good competition, although, as a whole, it was a successful sale. Full rates being obtained. New crop is expected here in about six to eight weeks. The following were the prices paid:—

Seychelles: Mostly good chocolate, 8 inches to 8½ inches, "Cascade," 27s. 6d.; 7 inches to 7½ inches, 24s. to 26s. 6d.; 7½ inches to 8 inches, 24s. 6d.; 6½ inches to 7 inches, 22s. to 26s.; 6 inches to 7½ inches, 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; 6 inches to 6½ inches, 21s. 6d. to 25s.; 5½ inches to 6 inches, 21s. to 25s., (foxy) 19s. to 20s.; 5 inches to 6 inches, 22s. 6d. to 24s. 6d., (inferior) 15s. to 20s.; 4½ inches to 6 inches, 18s. 6d. to 21s.; 4½ inches to 5 inches, 22s. 6d.; 3½ inches to 5 inches, 21s. 6d.; various sizes, 15s. to 17s.; pickings, 11s. to 18s.; and mouldy, 9s. to 13s. 6d. *Mauritius:* Fine bold chocolate of good flavour, 7½ inches, 27s. 6d.; 6½ inches, 26s. to 26s. 6d.; 6 inches to 6½ inches, 23s.; 5½ inches to 6 inches, 26s.; 4 inches to 5½ inches, 19s.; fair brown, 14s. 6d. refused; pickings, 13s. to 14s. 6d.; and mouldy ditto, 8s. Of 17 tins *Tahiti*, fair chocolate, 4½ inches to 6 inches, 7s. 3d. was paid for one tin, and 7s. was refused for the remainder. Of another parcel of 31 tins, 6s. 6d. was the best bid obtainable for 3½ inches to 5 inches. Mixed sizes, slightly mouldy, brought 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb. *Australian:* Thirteen tins were offered, but 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb. was the highest figure bid for very ordinary brown and slightly mouldy beans. *Bourbon:* Fine bold chocolate, 26s. refused for 8½ inches to 9 inches; 7½ inches to 8 inches sold at 25s.; and 7 inches to 8½ inches, 24s. 6d. Another parcel of 7 tins, short lengths, 21s. 6d. to 22s., was refused.

WAX, JAPANESE, lower, business having been done at 27s. to 27s. 9d. per cwt., c.i.f., for quantity. From Hamburg 29s., c.i.f. London, is asked.

THE *Western Morning News* says: "As an example of trade journalism the Conference Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is probably unique. It is an inch and a half thick, weighs several pounds, and contains some fine specimens of colour and black-and-white printing." Then our contemporary proceeds to speak of our report in flattering terms.

IRISH SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

THIRD YEAR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1899.

No. 32.

Review of the Month.

THE British Pharmaceutical Conference held their annual meeting at Plymouth last week. Mr. J. C. C. Payne, Belfast, was President, and his address dealt with the condition of pharmacy in Ireland. We give an abstract of the address on the following page. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for July 29—"The Summer Number"—contains an illustrated report of the proceedings, the discussions on the various papers being reported in full.

Besides the President of the Conference, Ireland was represented by Mr. G. D. Beggs (Dalkey), Mr. P. Kelly (Dublin), Dr. J. C. McWalter (Dublin), Mr. I. W. Nicholl (Belfast), and Mr. W. F. Wells, jun. (Dublin). Mr. R. J. Downes was unable to be present, owing to his recent accident. This will be an appropriate place to mention the graceful act of Mr. G. D. Beggs in collecting, during the river-excursion on Thursday, the sum of 2*l.* 3*s.* for the benefit of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

As will be seen from the report of the Council meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, a protest is being made against the regulation of the Local Government Board that only those possessing the Fellowship of the Institute of Chemistry should be appointed

analysts to the Irish Unions. It is obvious that chemists possessing the Irish pharmaceutical diploma are well qualified to perform these analyses, by reason of their training and special acquaintance with pharmaceutical preparations—an acquaintance which Fellows of the Institute of

Chemistry do not necessarily possess.

* * *

The Irish Council are to interview the L.G.B. on the subject. A question was also asked in the House of Commons last week as to what qualification it was necessary for analytical chemists to possess in order to meet the requirements of the L.G.B. To this question Mr. Gerald Balfour replied that in view of the importance of the duties, the Local Government Board require, in the case of persons who are not already public analysts under the Food and Drugs Act, educational attainments equal to those possessed by such of the Fellows or Associates of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland as have obtained the certificate granted by the Institute after examination in therapeutics, pharmacology, and microscopy. The Board have sanctioned the appointment of one gentleman who possessed the foregoing qualifications, but who had not hitherto acted as public analyst.

* * *

OUR SUMMER NUMBER was published last week.

It was a record number; there has never before been issued such a big number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST The



MR. J. C. C. PAYNE, J.P., BELFAST.

Was President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at the annual meeting held at Plymouth last week. He is a pharmaceutical chemist, and formerly had a seat on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Conference report occupied a good many pages, other articles being devoted to the Paris Exhibition (1900), the International Pharmaceutical Congress, the Art of Alchemy, Une Pharmacienne, Spanish Pharmacy, Cinchona-wine, Early in the Century, Soap-making in India, and a Thrums Pharmacy. These were in addition to the many usual features of the *C. & D.*, illustrations being introduced wherever it was possible. The subscription, which includes two special issues and the annual *DIARY*, is 10s. a year.

Irish Pharmacy.

A sketch of the rise and progress of pharmacy in Ireland, founded on the Presidential Address which Mr. J. C. C. Payne gave before the British Pharmaceutical Conference last week.

THE separation of pharmacy from medicine was, as in England, the direct result of the accumulation of knowledge, which makes it necessary to specialise in all branches of science; but Ireland has the advantage over England (an advantage which Scotland shares with her), in that the separation is fairly complete, medical men as a body adhering to their medical practice and leaving the pharmaceutical assistance—*i.e.*, the dispensing of medicines—to be done by pharmacists. In this connection Mr. Payne made a happy reference to an address by the late Professor Huxley, the originality and quaintness of which gave much prominence to it at the time. The present generation of pharmacists may not have heard of this effort of Huxley's, in the course of which he alluded to what he thought were unnecessary subjects in the medical curriculum, and, after suggesting that *materia medica* might well be omitted, he gave his own experiences in grinding up Pereira's "*Materia Medica*." Dr. Pereira was an examiner at that time for the University of London, and Huxley declared that, although after weeks of real hard work he managed to get the contents of the book into his head, somehow he forgot it all a week after the examination, and had never been able to recall it afterwards. This is probably the reason why the professor argued that a knowledge of drugs and where they come from is of no use to medical men. Since then the medical curriculum has become more comprehensive than it was in his day; botany has practically disappeared from it (in England, at least), and pharmacy is fast going, having been reduced in practice to a mere matter of twelve lessons of an hour each. Yet, although nobody would dream of regarding any medical man as a hotanist, every medical man in general practice in England considers that he is a dispenser. This anomalous condition does not exist in Ireland. The evolution of pharmacists from the medical profession *via* the Dublin Apothecaries' Hall within our own time enables us to grasp, to the full extent of its inappropriateness, the lingering attachment of the London Apothecaries' Society to pharmacy, while claiming all the privileges of a medical qualifying body. Shortly after the 1868 Pharmacy Act came into force, a portion of an Act drafted by the Dublin Apothecaries' Company was passed for regulating the sale of poisons in Ireland, which did not touch the title "chemist and druggist." The curious anomaly existed that prescriptions could only be made up by members of the Dublin Apothecaries' Hall, whose Act of 1791 gave them the monopoly of dispensing. Chemists and druggists could sell drugs and poisons to any extent, but to be able to compound prescriptions they were required to take the whole medical curriculum. Druggists might dispense family recipes, but were liable to a penalty if they put up a prescription ordering, say, "*ol. ricini ʒi*," if the prescription was written by a physician. The growing feeling against this anomaly led to

the formation of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland in 1873, and this Society at first thought of invoking the British Society to extend the operations of their Act to Ireland. They, however, sought the aid of the Apothecaries' Company, as the Company had the power to provide an examination in pharmacy only, but which they would not use. Just at that time the Dublin College of Physicians started an opposition to the apothecaries by promoting a Bill having for its object the extension of the Pharmacy Act of Great Britain to Ireland. Eventually an independent Bill, suggested by the Chemists' and Druggists' Society, was taken in hand by the Government. The Bill preserved the rights of the Apothecaries' Company, but gave power to establish in Ireland "chemists and druggists" and "pharmaceutical chemists," the latter, as licentiates of the Society, to dispense physicians' prescriptions. Reciprocity between the British and the Irish Society (to be established by the Act) was provided for in the original draft, but this, being opposed for several reasons by the British Society, was omitted. Some objection was raised at the time to the use of the title "pharmaceutical chemist," which it was thought had become a sort of copyright of the British Society, who had invented it. The Bill, which passed in August, 1875, gave the agitators rather more than they ever asked for, and changed the whole aspect of Irish pharmacy. Some trouble followed almost at once, in consequence of the Society resolving to adopt, as they had power to, one grade only—pharmaceutical chemists—thus excluding the registration of the class trading as "chemists and druggists," many of whom had no desire to compound prescriptions. This Act was a practical acknowledgment, as stated in the preamble, that the quasi-medical qualification of the Apothecaries' Hall was insufficient for the dispensing-needs of Ireland—an excellent admission to get into a Pharmacy Act. The decision of the first Irish Pharmaceutical Council to discontinue the grade "chemist and druggist," for the reasons stated by Mr. Payne, did not, as was at the time expected, lead to the extinction of the lower grade through efflux of time; in fact, this body of traders grew in numbers and influence, and as the Pharmacy Act entrusted the sale of poisons to those registered under the Act, a condition arose which compelled the recognition of the "chemist-and-druggist" class. This was done by the amending Act of 1890, which empowered the Society to register these men and to create the register of druggists. This entitled the lower grade to continue as vendors of drugs and poisons, but left the right of compounding prescriptions exclusively to apothecaries and pharmaceutical chemists. The druggists secured the right of representation on the Pharmaceutical Council up to seven members. Mr. Payne is of opinion that the establishment of the Irish Society has been of great benefit to the public and pharmacists of Ireland, and certainly the standard of examination required by it is well maintained. Ireland has produced many notable names in pharmacy. Mr. Payne mentioned Higgins, Donovan, Kane, Whitla, and Tichborne, but it would not be a difficult task to name many more. Home-rule in pharmacy has, we believe, been an unmixed good to Ireland. Its pharmacy is distinctive, and it is right that it should be kept so. It would have been disaster to have linked it to Bloomsbury Square—that, indeed, was as impossible to the Irish temperament as it would have been impossible for the British Society to adequately administer an Act in Ireland. The one regrettable fact is that the British Society has never quite forgiven the Irish taking the title "pharmaceutical chemist"—the very title which the slow working of time is evolving as the single title for Great Britain—and although the Irish Council have on various occasions indicated a desire for reciprocity of certificates or equalisation of qualification, they have not been able to break through the cold surface of the British reserve. Without the influence of the Conference, which is absolutely independent of either of the Societies, there would not to-day be so much good-fellowship existing between the pharmacists of Great Britain and Ireland; and Mr. Payne's conduct in the chair will go far to cement the friendship.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE Council met on July 5 at 67 Lower Monnt Street, Dublin, at 3 o'clock, the President (Mr. R. J. Downes) in the chair. There were also present the Vice-President (Mr. Beggs), and Messrs. Michie, Grindley (Treasurer), W. F. Wells, jun., Bernard, and Dr. Walsh.

COMPANY-PHARMACY.

The Registrar read letters which had been received in reply to the Council's resolution regarding company-pharmacy from various public bodies.

MEDICAL PHARMACY.

A letter from the Secretaries of the Royal University of Ireland (Sir J. Creed Meredith and Dr. McGrath) stated, in reply to an inquiry from the Council, that certificates of having compounded medicines under a pharmaceutical chemist were no longer accepted by that University. After some discussion, it was decided that the President should write to the Senate of the University on the subject.

ANALYSTS FOR GUARDIANS.

A letter, dated June 27, from the Assistant-Secretary of the Local Government Board stated, in reply to a previous letter from the Council, that the Board had had under consideration the qualifications which candidates for the position of Public Analyst should possess, and they regretted that they could not see their way to recognise the certificates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland as being sufficient evidence of analytical skill in the examination of drugs for the purposes of the Board's regulations under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

Mr. Wells: They will not accept any man unless he is a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry. They want a man who can test the purity of drugs, but being a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry affords no guarantee that the man had been in the habit of analysing drugs.

The President: The question is as to ability to analyse drugs in connection with drug-contracts. I hold that our examination fulfils entirely their original requirement that the person has had experience in the examination of drugs, and that he is competent to form an opinion as to their quality. They say they will not sanction the appointment of any person who shall be unable to satisfy them that he has had considerable experience in the analysis of drugs. Our licentiates have had "considerable experience in the handling of drugs," and we know that the analysis of drugs is a thing that must grow under everybody's hand. They require a diploma obtained in pharmacy, materia medica, and volumetric estimation obtained from a recognised examining body. These are all subjects in our examination. I consider that the Local Government Board has no right to pass our licentiates over, and I think we should press this matter.

Mr. Michie remarked that in England a pharmaceutical chemist was not appointed to a position of the kind unless he was acquainted with analytical chemistry. There was nothing to prevent the licentiates of the Society from getting qualified in that respect.

Mr. Wells said he disagreed with Mr. Michie. A great many of the analysts in England had passed no legal examination whatever. Perhaps some of the Society's licentiates were not well up in the work in question; but a great many others from their training and study were well able to test and report on the purity of drugs.

On the motion of Mr. Wells, seconded by the Vice-President, it was resolved to ask the Local Government Board to receive a deputation on the subject.

A letter was read from Mr. Forbes Watson, the Society's examiner in chemistry, offering to give two

PRIZES FOR CHEMISTRY

as an encouragement for the junior members of the Society.

Later on a report of the School Committee was read which stated that they highly appreciated Mr. Watson's offer, but they considered that at present it would not be advisable to accept it.

Several donations of books having been announced, The President moved a resolution that the Society be empowered to elect

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The number was mentioned as not to exceed twenty at any time, nor should more than three be elected in any one year. After some discussion, Mr. Bernard moved an amendment that the subject be adjourned to the next meeting. This was seconded by Mr. Michie, and agreed to.

Mr. J. M. Torreus, Youghal, having been elected a member of the Society, and Mr. R. J. Savage and Mr. H. A. Patterson nominated as members, the Council adjourned.

The Licence Examination.

A JULY CANDIDATE DESCRIBES WHAT THE ORAL PORTION WAS LIKE

ALTHOUGH only one-third of the candidates were licensed, I consider the examination was fairly easy all round. We were all advised at the commencement not to lose our heads or get excited, but in practical pharmacy, although everything was at hand and neatly arranged on eight short shelves, yet confusion and panic seemed to seize hold of some candidates, and rather than spend ten seconds getting an article they rushed to the examiner. One needs to be as callous as a Stoic or as little demonstrative as a Red Indian, so that every opportunity may be fully utilised. For instance, a candidate at a previous examination, who had taken a very high percentage in materia medica, was told in the botany to pick out any flower on the table and describe its order, &c. He took up a cruciferous plant with alacrity. "Oh," said the examiner, reproachfully, at the same time replacing it, "that's too easy. Try this one."

When we entered the examination-room some of the boys were assiduously inquiring as to what such a specimen was, and were so earnest about the matter that one would have thought they were intending to make the entire subject up then and there.

We were soon set down to our papers in botany and materia medica, and then one by one called to the oral in the former.

I was given a plant belonging to the *Cruciferae*, and was asked to describe it fully; and having done this to the best of my ability I was asked the natural order to which it belonged. I was also handed a flower belonging to the *Scrophulariaceae*, and required to state its natural order and my reasons for so stating. I was then presented with a specimen of inflorescence, and asked whether it was definite or indefinite. It was the latter. Further required to specify the difference between the definite and indefinite sort. The other question was, "What is the green colouring-matter in leaves, and what is its function in regard to the life of the plant?"

In materia medica Mr. Smith placed a number of boxes before me, and desired to be informed as to their respective contents. Also to give their natural order, source, preparations, and strength. The specimens were aconite, quillaia, euonymus, pomegranate, cascara, podophyllum, stavesacre, strophanthus, and jaborandi-leaves.

The first question on the chemistry-paper looked somewhat complex, but it was accompanied by a verbal explanation from the examiner which considerably simplified its terms. It was not necessary to know the formula of phenylhydrazin or ozon, it being only required to estimate the amount of nitrogen in each ozon. On being called up in the oral various specimens were placed before me for recognition—viz, ferricyanide of potash, carbonate of ammonia, cyanide of potash, iodide of potash, and tartaric acid.

Then I was asked the test for phosphoric acid, and, finally, questioned as to the preparation and identification of phosphine, for which latter I mentioned the molybdate-of-ammonia and nitric-acid tests. The cause of its spontaneous combustion and resulting products were also asked about. This finished the theoretical chemistry, and we were dismissed and told to come back in the evening for the practical.

A variation in the analysis has been introduced in the practical chemistry: the substance may be an organic acid, a simple salt, or an alkaloid. Heretofore the class to which it belonged was specified. The change was made in order to equip the pharmaceutical chemist with the necessary qualification for analyst under the L.G.B. requirements, provided he possesses a laboratory. The sample for analysis in the box I received proved to be ammonium oxalate. The usual volumetric estimation was also given—viz., a ferrous salt with potassium bichromate.

The other two questions signalise an entire innovation in the routine. Some of the candidates felt themselves aggrieved that no notice had been given of the Society's intention. In the case of the sample of starch, only a small number attempted it, and several of these did not appear to be at home in the handling of the microscope. Some did not know how to mount the specimen of starch, and, even after Mr. Watson had shown them how to do this, they were not able to focus it. Of course, this question was optional, and on that account there is no valid ground for complaint. Among the chemicals given to test for impurities according to the B.P. were chloroform, antefebrein, salol, and iodoform.

Pharmacy came on the last day. Owing to the large number up, however, the examination did not finish on Friday evening, a number of examinees being taken on Saturday morning, which delayed the transmission of the usual telegram, and caused many sore hearts in homes far distant from the metropolis.

We got the paper at 10, and were called as usual for the oral. I got some galenical preparations to recognise, and was required to state the strength of active ingredient, method of preparation, and dose of spt. armorac. co., tr. hyoscy., pulv. ipecac. co., tr. rhei co., pulv. cretæ aromat. c. opio, and pulv. opii co.

I had been looking forward with considerable trepidation to the prescription-reading, as I had heard terrifying tales of fearful caligraphy, which was said by some to be like the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt, but by others it was likened to the impression made by "aiming a bottle of ink at a sheet of paper." To my surprise, the prescriptions, of which I got several to translate and extend into full Latin, were all, to anyone who had an experience of dispensing, written in a perfectly legible hand. Having finished the paper, I was told to return in the evening. Then I got a mixture, the only catch of which was the ordering of bicarbonate of soda and citric acid, which was easily dispensed by mixing in a mortar, and allowing the effervescence to subside. The next was half-a-dozen suppositories, each containing 3 gr. mercurial ointment. These I made first, in order to allow them as long as possible to cool. A batch of pills, each containing 3 gr. ferri et quiniæ cit., was the last. When time was up I wrapped and handed them to Dr. Whitley. We then filed out to await the momentous decision.

There are other amusements I would prefer. For a fellow who has done his best it is trying enough to miss one's name from the list. By mistake such a thing did happen the last time, but the candidate recognised his number opposite another's name. He had a distressing quarter of an hour whilst it was being found out whether the name or the number was trump. L.P.S.I. (75/30.)

Books for Chemists.

"Practical Methods of Urine Analysis for Chemists and Druggists." Written by a chemist and druggist for those with limited experience in the subject. Price 1s. 6d.; by post 1s. 8d.

"Diseases and Remedies." A concise survey of the most modern methods of medicine, written expressly for chemists and druggists by physicians and pharmacists. Price 2s. 6d.; by post 2s. 9d.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas." A book of useful recipes for the drug-trade. It is unlike any other recipe-book ever offered to the trade. By Peter MacEwan, F.C.S. Price 7s. 6d.; by post 8s. Interleaved, 12s. 6d. carriage paid.

Published by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., and obtainable from most wholesale houses.

Some Legal Cases.

A Court Settlement.

At Derry, on July 11, the case of Logan, Mullan & Co. v. the Ulster Chemists (Limited), in which it was sought to recover the sum of 9l. 15s. 1½d. for goods sold and delivered, was heard by the Registrar. Defendants paid 8l. 13s. into court, and pleaded tender of this amount before action was brought. After a lengthened hearing, the Registrar held that sum sufficient, and dismissed the case with costs.

The Merchandise Marks Act.

At Newtownards, William Pink, mineral-water manufacturer, Donaghadee, has been prosecuted under the Merchandise Marks Act for selling on four different occasions aerated waters to which a false trade description was applied. The Belfast Bottle Exchange Company (Limited) were the complainants. The case was that the defendant covered with his own labels bottles branded with the name and trade-mark of other mineral-water manufacturers. The offence was admitted, but intention to deceive was denied. Defendant wished to join the Bottle Exchange, and was invited to send an apology, which he did, but notwithstanding the prosecution was instituted. A fine of 1l. was imposed, and 18s. 6d. costs.

Alleged that he Sold Poison.

An action to recover damages laid at 2,000l. for slander was taken recently in the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin. Mr. Patrick H. O'Neill, general merchant, of Miltown Malbay, county Clare, complained that Dr. O'Brien, a local medical man, falsely and maliciously said of him:—"I sent to Mr. O'Neill for a glass of turpentine, and I got instead a glass of carbolic acid. The turpentine was required for a sick cow. Mr. O'Neill is drinking very hard recently, as he is canvassing about the elections, and it is dangerous to have him handling poisons." The plaintiff averred that this meant that he was guilty of carelessness and negligence in the exercise of his trade, and that he was guilty of an offence—selling poison—for which he was liable to be imprisoned. The plaintiff said he never sold carbolic acid, and had not kept it in his shop for the past five years, and denied that he was drinking at the time in question. The defendant denied that he used the words complained of in connection with the plaintiff's trade, or that they bore the meaning imputed. He pleaded that he sent his son Joseph to purchase a glass of turpentine at the plaintiff's shop, and his son got what he (defendant) believed to be carbolic acid, and that without malice he mentioned the matter to a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The jury found for the plaintiff, damages 50l.

Trench's Cure for Epilepsy.

In Dublin, on June 21, before the Lord Chief Justice, John Richard Eyre sued Mr. Townsend Trench (through his assignees in bankruptcy) Mr. John I. Bernard, and Mr. Tounly Hardman, to recover damages for breach of contract to employ him as advertising agent, and to recover 200l., received by the defendants for the plaintiff's use. The defendants denied the agreement, and paid 51l. 17s. 4d. into court. It appeared that the plaintiff had been employed by Mr. Trench as an advertising agent, and in that capacity got a discount on advertisements which gave him a salary of about 200l. a year. In 1898 Mr. Trench proposed to form a limited company for the sale of his medicine, in which Mr. J. I. Bernard, chemist, and Mr. Hardman, a solicitor, were concerned. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants agreed to continue to employ him on the same terms as Mr. Trench, but that they had broken the contract. The company was never floated, and Mr. Trench had since become a bankrupt. A considerable amount of correspondence was opened in the case. In a letter of April 5, 1898, Mr. Trench wrote to Mr. Bernard in reference to the "Cure for Epilepsy":—"I do not know am I a director now or not. Will you please let me know? At any rate, I fancy my part of the play is to advise the patients for the benefit of the company, but at my own risk of being hanged if I kill any one." The jury found for the defendants.

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News of the Month.

The Accident to Mr. Downes.

We mention on page 97 that Mr. R. J. Downes, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, had met with an accident which prevented him attending the Conference. Our Dublin correspondent sends us some particulars of the affair, which show that Mr. Downes narrowly escaped losing his life. He was travelling to business one morning last week by the electric tram, and, wishing to alight—the conductor being engaged—he stepped off the car (thinking that it had slowed down), missed his footing, and fell heavily to the ground, the rear portion of the tram passing above his head and shoulders with scarcely an inch to spare. A crowd at once collected, and the tram was stopped. Mr. Downes was assisted to his feet, when it was found that, although dazed and greatly shaken by the fall, he was apparently uninjured. Mr. Downes proceeded at once to Messrs. Graham's State Pharmacy in Westmoreland Street, an adjoining thoroughfare, where Dr. Walsh, M.C.P.S.I., administered some restoratives, and after a short period the President was able to drive home. During this time, beyond a feeling of soreness in the arm—due, it was thought, to the sudden fall—nothing more serious than a bruise or a slight abrasion was apprehended, but on examining the arm Dr. Houston found it to be broken close to the shoulder. The fracture is a serious one, but Mr. Downes is making good progress towards recovery.

Long Glasses at Longford.

The following amusing conversation occurred at a recent meeting of the Longford Board of Guardians, in respect to the consumption of 480 oz. of whisky by the paupers in the week previous:—

Chairman: What is the cause of giving it in ounces? How many ounces in a glass?

Clerk (to Mr. J. McCann, assistant-clerk): How many ounces in a glass of whisky?

Assistant-clerk: There are two and a half in a half-glass.

Clerk: So that is five in a glass.

Assistant-clerk: There are 40 oz. in a pint.

Clerk: Now you can find out how much supplied.

Chairman: Why is it given down in ounces?

Clerk: We have to give it that way under the new rules in the new books.

Chairman: Down in your country, Mr. Kane, they would not know how to measure it by ounces. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kane: They would not; they would understand more about the glass.

Clerk: The ounce would not be a mouthful. (Laughter.)

The glasses and pints of Longford are, apparently, Home Rule measure, and not Imperial.

Personalities.

Mr. John E. Lewis, L.P.S.I., has opened a medical hall at Main Street, Skibbereen.

Mr. W. Starkey, of Starkey's Medical Hall, Rathmines, has won the pathology medal of the University Medical School, Dublin.

Sir Henry Cochrane, Dublin, has presented a challenge cup, value 10*l.* 10*s.*, to the City Trades Sports for the 100 yards handicap bicycle race.

Mr. J. S. Ashe, M.P.S.I., Dublin, has been awarded first prize, consisting of 3*l.* in cash and a valuable medal, at an examination in materia medica held by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Business Change.

Mr. D. S. Binnett, pharmaceutical chemist, has opened a pharmacy at Oahirciveen. Mr. Binnett was formerly with ex-President Wells and the Cork Chemical and Drug Company.

Appointment of Analysts.

Mr. J. A. Woodside, Ballymena, has been appointed analyst for drugs and medicines to the Ballymena Poor-law Union.

The Guardians of Kilmallock Union on July 8 considered four applications for the appointment of analyst of drugs

and medicines to the Board, and Messrs. Thorp & Platt, Limerick, were appointed for six months.

Mr. H. Moore, Dublin, has offered to act as analyst to the Killarney Union for 10*l.* a year, but the Guardians wish Sir Charles Cameron, the county analyst, to do the work for nothing, and have asked the County Council for advice in the matter.

The Tralee Guardians have appointed Sir Charles Cameron as analyst at 10*l.* a year. He wants 2*s.* 6*d.* per sample for all above twenty-four, and the Board are unwilling to give that, as two pharmacists offered to do it for 10*l.* Sir Charles Cameron has offered to do the Tuam work in this line at 10*l.* a year up to twenty samples, and after that for 5*s.* per sample. The Guardians think 7*l.* enough, and have offered him that. Sir Chas. Cameron has also been appointed analyst to the North Dublin Union (25*l.* a year), Co. Waterford (same salary), Ardee Union (5*l.* a year), Sligo (5*l.* a year), Granard (co. Longford) (10*l.* a year), and Mullingar (10*l.* a year).

Mr. McMullen, Belfast, has been appointed analyst to the Newry Board of Guardians at a salary of 20*l.* a year.

Mr. R. S. Moore, Belfast, has been appointed analyst for the Londonderry dispensaries at 15*l.* a year.

The Londonderry Board of Guardians met last week to consider the appointment of an analyst of drugs to the Union. It was proposed that Mr. F. Craig be appointed at a salary of 10*l.* per annum and a fee of 5*s.* for each sample. Several other names were mentioned, but on a vote being taken Mr. Craig was elected by a large majority.

Examination-results.

Pharmaceutical Assistants' Examination.—Mr. F. C. Large passed. One candidate was rejected.

Registered Druggist Examination.—Messrs. S. J. Cairns, T. J. Carroll, and J. Maxwell have passed. Two candidates were rejected.

Pharmaceutical Licence Examination.—Messrs. T. W. Corcoran, J. Hewton, J. J. C. Culbert, H. Burns, M. McDonald, M. Dempsey, D. N. Stewart, and S. W. Curham passed. Fifteen candidates were rejected.

Barytes in Ireland.

The Irish Industrial League is in communication with all the County Councils in Ireland with a view to having the barytes deposits in various localities thoroughly exploited.

An Apology.

The *Sligo Independent* of July 15 contains an apology from Mr. Luke Kilcoyne to Mr. Henry Boyers, pharmaceutical chemist, Sligo. At the Tubbercurry Board of Guardians meeting on April 24 Mr. Kilcoyne implied that Mr. Boyers "had sent quack medicines and medicines without any previous order" to the Guardians, for which statements Mr. Kilcoyne has apologised, admitting them to have been entirely untrue.

Shop-hours Act Prosecutions.

In the Dublin Police Courts recently Mr. Rice, law-agent for the Corporation, prosecuted Mr. Henry S. Misstead, pharmaceutical chemist, 68 Upper Clanbrassil Street, for failing to exhibit in a conspicuous place on his premises, in which there were employees under the age of 18, the notice required under the Shop-hours Act. The Magistrate imposed a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* costs. In a similar case, brought by Mrs. L. Gallagher, female inspector, against Messrs. Henry Williams & Co. (Limited), grocer-chemists, Lower Baggot Street, the defendants were fined 10*s.* and 5*s.* costs.

Theft.

The premises of Messrs. Williams & Co. (Limited), chemists, &c., Henry Street, Dublin, were broken into recently, and a quantity of goods stolen. A man suspected of the theft has been arrested.

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Spt. Ammon. Arom. B.P.Winchs.	at 2/2	per lb.
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" Nitre '900 (Not B.P.) ...	"	at 1/10	"
Syr. Ferri Phosph. Co. (Parrish's Food),	Winchesters	at 5d.	per lb.; Carboys at 30/- per cwt.
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